

# Herald Tribune

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Austria	20.80	Belgium	20.80	Denmark	20.80	France	20.80	Germany	20.80	Greece	20.80	Ireland	20.80	Italy	20.80	Japan	20.80	Netherlands	20.80	Norway	20.80	Portugal	20.80	Spain	20.80	Sweden	20.80	Switzerland	20.80	Turkey	20.80	U.S. Military (Eur)	20.80	U.S. Military (Mide)	20.80	U.S. Military (Asia)	20.80	U.S. Military (Africa)	20.80	U.S. Military (Latin)	20.80	U.S. Military (Other)	20.80
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## Doubts on Public Spending British Laborites Take New Look at Ideology

By Robert B. Semple Jr. and Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Feb. 3 (NYT)—Men who run the government party and some of its leaders who back it are taking a fresh look at the economic assumptions that have guided it for a generation. The Minister Harold Wilson, who has been in office since 1964, is being urged by some of his supporters to return to a pre-1945 free-enterprise economic philosophy. The Conservative Party, led by Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Party's economic philosopher, Sir Keith Joseph, is also being urged to return to a pre-1945 free-enterprise economic philosophy. The Conservative Party, led by Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Party's economic philosopher, Sir Keith Joseph, is also being urged to return to a pre-1945 free-enterprise economic philosophy.

## Pakistan And Dacca Begin New Relations

By William Borders

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 3 (NYT)—In a cluttered, four-room hotel suite here, the first ambassador from Bangladesh set up a temporary embassy a few weeks ago, thus opening a new phase in the relationship among the nations of the Indian subcontinent. "It's nice to be back," said Ambassador Zahiruddin, who served as Pakistan's minister of education and health in the days before the eastern wing of the country, the part he was from, broke away four years ago to become the independent republic of Bangladesh. "I know my way around here from those days," the ambassador said in an interview. "I suppose it will be an advantage."



Soviet dissident Leonid Plyusch and wife during his news conference yesterday in Paris.

## Asks Western Reds for Humanity Drive

## Plyusch Recounts Soviet Tortures

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 3 (NYT)—Breaking the silence he had maintained since being allowed to leave the Soviet Union three weeks ago, Ukrainian mathematician Leonid Plyusch today denounced the Kremlin's treatment of dissidents and recounted a horror story of his own 30-month confinement in a Soviet mental institution. Mr. Plyusch, 37, who looked drawn and tense despite recuperation at a friend's home near Orleans since his release, spoke on the eve of the 23d congress of the French Communist party, whose pressure on Soviet authorities was credited with helping win his release from Dnepropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital early last month. Mr. Plyusch indicated that he had written to the French party to thank it for its role in his liberation and to ask its help in arranging the release of other dissidents being held in Soviet mental hospitals. The French party said today that it had not received the letter.

## Sees Worst Crisis Since War

## Italian Treasury Chief Urges 'Harsh' Economic Measures

ROME, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said today that Italy's economic crisis was possibly the worst since World War II and he called for "harsh" remedial measures. "The moment we are going through is perhaps the most difficult of the ones that have characterized the Italian economy from the war to today," he told the Chamber of Deputies Budget and Finance Committee. He said that extremely harsh measures were required to defend the lira against the wave of speculation that has sliced more than 10 per cent off the currency's value in two weeks. Such policies as were needed could be "extremely difficult to bear," he said. Mr. Colombo did not give any indication of what the measures might be. He immediately came under fire from the Communist party, which attacked his state-

## Gunmen Demand Immediate Independence Youths Held Hostage in Djibouti

SOULE, French Territory in the Horn of Africa, Feb. 3 (AP)—Gunmen held 31 French children and their driver today in a school bus under a broiling sun, saying that France must grant independence to this East African territory. The officials said that the bus was loaded with food and water supplies to the children, and that the French military police stationed in Djibouti, a city in age from 6 to 12. Present, the assistant high commissioner and the French negotiating said that despite the latest danger, the young hostages were safe. The gunmen were described as the son of the French Coast, gal band with close ties to the government in neighboring Somalia. The bus was boarded today as it was to collect children on their way to school at the French base. Authorities said that the gunmen ordered all adults except the driver off and headed for the Somali border about 10 miles away, crashing through a roadblock.

## Grenade Attack Kills Bokassa

IS, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—An African Republic President, Jean Bedel Bokassa, was in an assassination attempt today, but one of his aides died in the grenade attack. Bokassa, 54, president for the republic, was preparing to leave on a hunting trip. The grenade was thrown from a car. Bokassa was hit in the chest. One was killed and another injured.

## Moo-Moos, Milkshakes With Zip, Send U.S. Drink Market Reeling

By Carl Cannon

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3—A new drink craze has appeared in the United States—Moo-Moos, an alcohol-laced milkshake which comes in many flavors. Early sales have convinced some in the liquor industry of a bonanza for Moo-Moos, which are 30-proof (15 per cent alcohol) and combine some form of milk with grain neutral spirits. Given fanciful names such as Malcom Hereford's Cows, Snowshoes, Icebox and Aberdeen Cows, the drinks are aimed mainly at nonwhiskey drinkers and women. "I can't see the serious scotch or martini man switching to this," admits a producer, "but there are a lot of gimmick drinkers out there—the screwdriver or Harvey Wallbanger type of person—who will."

## Canals Skatable for First Time Since '69 Holland, the Cold Is the Icing on the Cake

HEERLEN, AAN DE AMST.—The Netherlands, Feb. 3.—Last weekend the vast expanse of Dutch canals froze for the first time in seven years and the people took to the ice. Other Europeans from London have been coming to the mass of cold air that has settled over the Netherlands since the first of the week. Hundreds of village parties worked feverishly to cross-country treks and events. While the previous weekend, hundreds of thousands of skaters, including in who had never seen the "natural ice" before, gliding through the flat, covered countryside, admiring birds and windmills selling cozy and very Dutch. It is when you find the real ice, said Loek van Hater, a cognac in the crowded canal in Oudekerk after skating. "Everyone is nice to another, even to strangers," van Hater, 30, a restaurant manager from Amersfoort, along with about 4,000 other people, including whole families, skated the 18-mile Botstok trek that crisscrosses the meadowland just south of Amsterdam. Skating Treks The tour was laid out by seven small skating clubs and advertised in newspapers, which listed about 30 such treks throughout the country for the weekend. Skaters left the starting point at a small canal on the edge of Oudekerk and were strung out in a continuous line to the white horizon. Using long-bladed Frisian-style skates, most moved with a relaxed gait, hands behind the back, looking much like their forefathers in 17th-century paintings of winter scenes. Some were in practice from skating on rinks during the last few warm winters, but many had not been on skates since the last big freeze of 1963 or the lesser cold spell of 1969. Yet most finished the course in less than two hours, and some even went back for a second turn after a bowl of thick pea soup and a rum punch. Henk Meyers, 57, of Amsterdam, said that he had been lucky to do it in three hours with the pair of simple wooden runners that he had had since childhood. Like many others, he remembers when there was ice much more often, and the whole winter seemed to be a long Hans Brinker adventure. "The weather is just different now. This is the first time we could hold the Botstok trek since 1963," said Hans Furmer, a stockbroker in Amsterdam who is a member of the local skating club and was selling tickets for the tour. Dutch canals are open to the public free, but by paying \$2.40 to the club the participant gets a little medal that will prove to posterity he was on the 1976 trek. The present cold wave is the longest since 1963 and has frozen almost all canals solid. There was, however, some thin ice around big cities, and three persons drowned in a Rotterdam pond.



THE OLD DAYS—A winter landscape by Pieter Brueghel the Elder.

## U.S. Seeks New Talks By Jordan And Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT)—President Ford has agreed to pursue a suggestion made by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and see if it would be possible to arrange negotiations between Israel and Jordan for an accord on the West Bank of the Jordan River. U.S. and Israeli officials said yesterday. This reportedly was one of the significant results to emerge from the Israeli leader's talks at the White House last week. But because of the complexities involved, both U.S. and Israeli officials stressed that the chances for success were very uncertain. During their discussions, Mr. Ford repeatedly emphasized his desire to maintain, in this U.S. election year, the momentum in Middle East diplomacy and to prevent a worsening of tensions. Moreover, the President would like to visit the Middle East in the spring and would like to have some ideas by then on what it would be possible to achieve.

## U.S. Good Offices

Israeli officials said that Mr. Ford had agreed to exercise the United States' good offices to see whether King Hussein of Jordan has an interest in negotiating with Israel. Amman and Washington have maintained good relations. Publicly, because of a decision made at the Arab summit meeting in Rabat in November, 1974, Jordan has yielded to the Palestine Liberation Organization the Arab responsibility for the West Bank. Jordan possessed the West Bank from 1948 until it lost it to Israel in the Middle East war of June, 1967.

Mr. Rabin, whose government refuses to deal with the PLO, has said that Israel was willing to negotiate with Jordan on what should be done about the West Bank problem. He also has said that the Jordanian negotiating team could include Palestinians. Until Mr. Rabin's visit, U.S. officials had expressed strong doubts that Hussein could be persuaded to negotiate with Israel about the West Bank because of the furor such talks would create in Arab circles. Moreover, Jordan has improved relations with Syria in the past year, and Syria has been the major supporter of the PLO in the Arab world.

## Geneva Talks 'Option'

Besides the possible Jordan "option," Mr. Ford and Mr. Rabin also agreed to see whether a new Geneva peace conference on the Middle East could be reconvened without PLO participation.

Israeli and U.S. officials were not optimistic about this possibility because of the strong public commitment by Arabs and the Soviet Union on participation of the Palestinians.

The other option discussed was the possibility of a Syrian-Israeli negotiation concerning the Golan Heights, but Mr. Ford and Mr. Rabin reportedly agreed that the Damascus government was not interested in a separate negotiation with Israel. The Syrians have sharply criticized Egypt for signing an accord with Israel last summer that rules out the use of force to settle disputes in the Middle East.

When Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began his diplomatic mediation in the Middle East, Washington assumed that after the Egyptian and Syrian disengagement accords in 1974 an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Special Pledge By U.S. on PLO Claimed by Sadat

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat said today, without elaborating, that he has obtained a U.S. commitment far beyond a promise to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

In an interview given to the Lebanese magazine Al-Hawadess and published here simultaneously by the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, the Egyptian President said: "I have something far beyond a pledge from the United States to recognize the PLO, but I am not in a position to reveal it."

Mr. Sadat said that the PLO has fallen under the full trusteeship of Syria, which has been assailing Egypt for signing last September the second U.S.-sponsored Sinai disengagement agreement with Israel. The Egyptian leader has said on several occasions that Mr. Assad would meet with Mr. Ford to seek U.S. help in bringing about an accord with Israel for an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights.



## Constitution Talks Resume In Belfast

Share for Catholics Is Urged by British

BELFAST, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Meeting under the threat of stepped-up violence, Northern Ireland's Constitutional Convention today began a monthlong emergency session on British orders to produce a system of government that will give the minority Roman Catholics a say in running the province.

Northern Ireland voters in May elected an overwhelmingly Protestant delegation to the convention, reflecting the 2-to-1 Protestant majority. After six months of discussions, the 78-member convention failed to agree on a new constitution and rejected proposals allowing Catholics a greater share in provincial government by a vote of 42 to 36.

Merlyn Rees, Britain's chief minister in the province that has been ruled by London since the Belfast government collapsed in 1972, told the convention to consider three specific questions:

- How to provide for "partnership and participation," another name for power sharing;
- To discuss the possibility of a committee system of government;
- To attempt to arrive at a temporary agreement as the first step toward a more permanent solution.

Britain, fearing another stalemate, has prepared contingency plans to continue direct rule from London indefinitely.

The convention met under threats of violence by the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army in both Northern Ireland and Britain.

The IRA, seeking to drive Britain from the province, pinned its action to the fate of Frank Stagg, a 34-year-old convicted IRA man reported dead in a 51-day hunger strike in a British jail.

There were also veiled threats from extremist Protestant paramilitary groups, that they would unleash a wave of strikes and violence if the Catholics were given power in a future administration.

Four incendiary bombs blasted Belfast's exclusive Bankers' Club early today, starting a fire that gutted the building and adjoining business premises. The police said there were no casualties in the blaze about 100 yards from the British Army's downtown headquarters.

Last night, a gang of masked men, some carrying guns, blew up two Catholic-owned bars about five miles from Londonderry. In both cases, the gunmen gave patrons two minutes to clear the bars and there were no casualties, the police said.

## Hearst Judge Answers Critics On 'Closed Door'

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Patricia Hearst's judge has said that he excluded press and public from selection of her jury because he considers the defendant's right to a fair trial more important than the right of a free press.

U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Carter issued a seven-page memorandum yesterday on his closed-door decision last week at Miss Hearst's trial for bank robbery. He promised to explain his reasoning after the American Civil Liberties Union petitioned him to use less drastic measures to protect the defendant's rights.

"The news media, of course, have a professional duty to report the news," Judge Carter said in the memorandum. "But unlike the court they are burdened by no constitutional obligation, although a moral one, to ensure that the defendant receives a fair trial."

Judge Carter said he hoped the jury selection would be completed today so that testimony can start tomorrow.



RUSHING THE SEASON—An Australian black swan at the snow-covered Amsterdam zoo has laid one egg and five to seven more are expected to follow. A zoo spokesman said the birds habitually brood for about a month in the latter part of the spring.

## Iceland Turns Down Offers By Britain in Cod Dispute

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Icelandic Premier Geir Halldorsson told parliament today that the British ideas for solving the fisheries dispute are unacceptable to Iceland.

At the same time, Mr. Halldorsson declared that Iceland was ready to negotiate with Britain to try to reach a short-term agreement. Such an agreement should only last three months, he said.

In London, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said at a press conference today that Britain was ready to resume further talks. "We always have been," he said.

Mr. Callaghan said, however, that British fishermen must be able to fish unmolested while the new talks are being held.

Mr. Halldorsson told the parliament that the British ideas were unacceptable because the preferential rights of Icelandic fishermen were not recognized and Britain had not shown sufficient understanding of how important fisheries are for Iceland. Eighty per cent of Iceland's total exports is made up of fish.

## New Commons Speaker Takes Seat After Ritual Struggle

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The House of Commons today elected a new speaker to preside over it for the next three years, but, in accordance with tradition, two lawmakers had to drag him struggling and protesting to take the speaker's chair.

George Thomas, 66, a former Labor government minister, Welsh Methodist lay preacher and deputy speaker for the past two years, was elected unanimously to succeed Selwyn Lloyd, 71, who retired after more than five years in the job.

When Mr. Thomas's election was announced, George Strauss, 74-year-old Laborite and "father of the House," and Sir Derek Walker-Smith, a Conservative, strode up to him.

Mr. Strauss said Mr. Walker-Smith took him by the arm, pulled him from his seat and more or less dragged him to the speaker's chair.

The mock show of resistance is a tradition going back to the days when the job of speaker could be a dangerous one. Several Commons speakers were executed for opposing the king's orders.

Queen Elizabeth's approval of

Mr. Halldorsson said that he had given the British ambassador a message today containing Iceland's views.

The Premier conferred on the fisheries dispute with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in Britain a week ago.

Since then, he has been consulting his Cabinet and parliamentary colleagues about the ideas put forward by Mr. Wilson.

The dispute started after Iceland extended last Oct. 15 its fishing limits from 50 to 200 nautical miles to conserve fish stocks.

Following the Premier's speech, Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson said that the Cabinet agreed with the decision.

He said that the heart of the matter was that Britain had not yet recognized how serious the state of cod stocks was on the Icelandic banks, nor how important fisheries were for Iceland.

Mr. Agustsson said that as long as Britain failed to recognize these points, it was not possible to reach an agreement in the cod dispute.

The country's leading newspapers said that Mrs. Peron had accepted the resignations of Economy Minister Antonio Callero and Labor Minister Carlos Ruckauf and would swear in their replacements later. Neither the government nor the two ministers confirmed the resignations.

Both ministers enjoy the support of the powerful General Workers Confederation, the country's umbrella labor movement, and of the "CG" Organizations, the labor arm of the Peronist party.

La Opinion newspaper attributed the reported departure of the two ministers to what has been widely interpreted as Mrs. Peron's determination to reduce the labor movement's influence in the government's decision-making process.

Friction at the Top  
The resignations have also been attributed to alleged friction between the two ministers and Mrs. Peron's private secretary, Julio Gonzalez.

The reports said that Mrs. Peron is expected to replace Mr. Callero with Emilio Monelli, president of the central bank, and Mr. Ruckauf with Miguel Unzueta, president of the City Council of Buenos Aires and leader of the bank workers' union.

In an unrelated development, subway workers went on strike today demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

Meanwhile, army commander Lt. Gen. Jorge Videla met with the army's top generals to discuss the country's anti-guerrilla campaign. Details on the meeting were not revealed.

8 Guerrillas Reported Killed by Rhodesians  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Eight African nationalist guerrillas have been killed and an undisclosed number captured in the last few days in a fresh wave of incursions against the white minority regime in Rhodesia.

The casualties were announced yesterday by Rhodesian security forces, who said that a black policeman also had been killed in a clash with members of the defending force wounded in the incidents. A communiqué said the guerrillas had been killed in the northeast region—the area bordering Mozambique.

## Spain Police Halt March By Strikers

Smoke Bombs Used At Valladolid Protest

MADRID, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Combating labor disorders and strikes in the city of Valladolid, police used smoke bombs to break up a march by some 2,000 workers.

Police sources today said that pickets were blocking construction workers who tried to return to idled building sites.

The police intervention yesterday resulted when the 2,000 strikers tried to march to a church where striking Renault auto workers are holding a sit-in.

The strikes in Valladolid, in coal mines in the north, Valencia in the south, and in other Spanish cities are the latest developments of a wave of strikes that began in Madrid on Jan. 5. The work stoppages are basically aimed at repealing a government-imposed freeze on the rate of pay increases.

Auto Plant Shut  
The center of conflict in Valladolid is the auto plant that management shut down last week after strikes. The company said yesterday that 40 alleged strike leaders have been fired. There are 6,000 workers at the auto plant.

In Madrid, industry has practically returned to normal this week after strikes that had 200,000 workers.

In the capital, interest has turned to the commission named by the government to study the democratic reforms proposed by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

No date has been set for the commission to meet, but a session is expected this week. The 18-man group is made up of members of the right-wing National Movement and government ministers. There are former members of the rightist Falange and pro-reform ministers. But the group contains no members of the political opposition.

2 Ministers Said to Quit Peron Cabinet  
BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3 (UPI)—President Isabel Peron has accepted the resignations of her economy and labor ministers in an apparent move to limit the labor movement's influence in her administration, press reports said today.

The country's leading newspapers said that Mrs. Peron had accepted the resignations of Economy Minister Antonio Callero and Labor Minister Carlos Ruckauf and would swear in their replacements later. Neither the government nor the two ministers confirmed the resignations.

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AUGUR TASK—A boy fishing in the Tiber from an island near the Broken Bridge in Rome. The Associated Press reports that Rome officials have plans to make the heavily polluted Tiber as "clean as it was in the days of Julius Caesar."

## Egypt Said Planning to Retool Jordan-Israel Talks Sought

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Egypt is arranging for modification of hundreds of its Soviet-supplied tanks so they can use Western parts and ammunition, U.S. intelligence sources report.

Cairo's objective is to reduce sharply Egypt's reliance on the Soviet Union for the essentials to keep Egyptian armored forces in running order, U.S. analysts say.

According to intelligence reports, Egypt has been negotiating with Italy to modify T-62 tanks by replacing their 115-mm guns with 105-mm guns using standard NATO ammunition. The work is to be done in Italy, sources said.

At the same time, intelligence reports said, Egypt has been discussing with Britain plans to rebuild T-54 and T-56 tanks with 105-mm guns and new engines. It was not known where these changes would be made.

Egypt has about 2,400 tanks, all of Soviet manufacture. There was no word on how many would be modified.

President Anwar Sadat has been seeking Western sources for arms since Egypt and the Soviet Union split over Russian objections to closer relations between Egypt and the United States after the 1973 Middle East war, Moscow stopped major arms shipments to Egypt in April, 1974, but has sent limited amounts of spare parts and ammunition since then.

The only advanced Soviet weapons supplied to Egypt in nearly two years have been super-sonic MIG-23 jet fighters promised before the two countries fell out.

So far, Egypt has not sought to buy major quantities of arms from the United States, although it is reported to be seeking some C-130 transport planes.

For the most part, the Egyptians have been talking with the French and British about acquiring aircraft and weapons, with Saudi Arabia paying much of the cost.

Intelligence sources said France in recent months has granted Egypt a license to assemble Mirage F-1 war planes in Egypt. According to some reports, Egypt will assemble 300 to 400 such planes for itself and for the Arab military-industrial organization, composed of Saudi Arabia and several small oil-producing countries.

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agreement with Jordan would be next.

But the Israelis, in the summer of 1974, offered Jordan a choice that was unacceptable to Hussein: either a final peace that would not include the return of East Jerusalem to Jordan, or a limited accord under which Jericho would be returned to Jordanian civil administration but Jordanian forces would not be permitted to occupy any land in the West Bank.

After preliminary talks failed to produce any progress, the Arab conference at Rabat forced Jordan to pull out of the negotiations.

U.S. officials have said that Israel missed a golden chance in 1974 by not being more forthcoming with the Jordanians. Some top officials, including Mr. Kissinger, have argued that the ELO would not have been pushed into prominence if the Israelis had shown flexibility in dealing with Jordan.

Hassan Calls Meeting  
JERUSALEM, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Fifteen West Bank residents who are former members of the Jordanian parliament dissolved more than a year ago—were invited to Amman yesterday for talks with King Hussein, Arab sources said here.

The purpose of the talks was not known. The King's invitation followed his announcement several weeks ago that he intended to reconvene the parliament. He dissolved it following the decision of the 1974 Arab summit conference at Rabat to transfer responsibility for the West Bank to the PLO.

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## Rabat Is Said To Insist on Foe's Pullout

Algeria Has Doubt On Arab Mediator

RABAT, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Algeria must agree to withdraw troops from the Western Sahara and from Mauritania if Arab mediation efforts in the Algerian Moroccan dispute are to succeed, source close to King Hassan said today.

Moroccan military sources said Algerian forces are in at least three Moroccan Western Sahara that have been ceded to Morocco by Spain also parts of northern Mauritania. A fourth area, the Anasiss, was captured last week Moroccan troops.

Respect for Moroccan dignity over the area is a heart of mediation effort Egyptian Vice-President Amr Moubarak, the palace source Mr. Moubarak conferred with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne today for the third time after meeting King Hassan yesterday.

Algeria indicated it had hope for the attempts to settle the dispute, but welcomed United Nations move to settlement.

Libyan Support  
At the same time, Algerian contacts of a different kind with Libya, has promised to regard as a task on Algeria as an ally itself.

Libyan Premier Salah Jalloud ended a round of talks with Algerian leaders today on the subject.

Reports in diplomatic circles said Libya had put its rage jets at Algeria's disposal, the event of new flights between Algeria and Morocco.

The special UN media Swedish Ambassador Olof Beck, who is expected to arrive in the region in the next days, the Moroccan radio the ambassador was on a finding mission and this necessarily mean the question was to be re-examined by the UN.

It was reported from Cairo President Anwar Sadat is planning a meeting of Algerian, Moroccan and Egyptian foreign ministers, to be followed by a summit conference of the three states.

Commenting on the Moroccan daily, Maroc Soir, "If negotiations are to be held, they can be devoted to one precise point: the respect of sovereignty."

## Lebanon Looms Fight Over Boon

BEIRUT, Feb. 3 (AP)—I battled with machine gun and hand grenades over booty at the Christian stronghold Junieh, killing five and wounding two, the police said.

Armed elements of the Lebanese Liberation Movement attacked a hideout of Lebanese men at the end of Junieh, north of Beirut. The men, including Jubail's mayor, were taken to the Christian gunmen, the police said.

But these incidents do not constitute a rupture of the fire, a police spokesman said.

## Asks Western Reds to Campaign for Humanity

## Plyusch Tells of Torture in Soviet Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)  
prisoners to death, and he told of patients reduced to eating their own excrement.

Mr. Plyusch said: "I call upon tomorrow's Communist congress to help these political prisoners still held in the Soviet Union."

"We are asking the three Western Communist parties (French, Italian and British) to follow the line of the Czechoslovakian Communists in 1968. We want to re-establish the ideal of Communism and to reject Soviet Communism. The choice is between Mao-Stalinism and the human vision of Communism," Mr. Plyusch said.

He reported that there are more than 60 political inmates still at Dnepropetrovsk prison, five of whom are under psychiatric care.

The five were said to be Nikola Pankhovich, a "Ukrainian patriot doctor," Viatcheslav Iatzenko, a Ukrainian Marxist, and Anatoli Lomov, a "Ukrainian poet," Boris Erdymov, a "Leninist journalist," and Anatoli Lomov, an "atrocious case of a former student agitator who has been in and out of mental hospitals for 10 years."

Hunger Striker  
The names of those still being held fell rapidly from his lips but one he kept returning to was Mustafa Djemilev, described as a leader of the Tatar Movement in the Crimea. Mr. Plyusch said that Mr. Djemilev had not been heard of since December, when, following a seven-month hunger strike, he reportedly weighed 78 pounds.

Mr. Plyusch also called on the French Communists to help win

22 Below in Moscow  
MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Moscow recorded its coldest day of the winter today. A temperature of 20 degrees Centigrade below freezing (22 below Fahrenheit) was recorded shortly before dawn.

the release of Vladimir Bonkovsky, Valentin Moroz, Semion Glouzman, Ivan Svetitskiy, Eugene Sverzhikov, Kravde Lio-

Leonid Plyusch  
AP

the release of Vladimir Bonkovsky, Valentin Moroz, Semion Glouzman, Ivan Svetitskiy, Eugene Sverzhikov, Kravde Lio-

Leonid Plyusch  
AP

the release of Vladimir Bonkovsky, Valentin Moroz, Semion Glouzman, Ivan Svetitskiy, Eugene Sverzhikov, Kravde Lio-

Bonn Balks Turks On Arms-Aid Hike  
ANKARA, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—West German Defense Minister Georg Leber yesterday dashed Turkish hopes that Bonn will increase its military aid to this country from the present level of 66 million marks (\$24 million) a year.

Informal sources reported that in talks with political and military leaders the visiting minister said Ankara could buy on commercial terms as many weapons as it could afford from West German companies.

But he told Turkish Defense Minister Ferit Selen that Bonn did not intend to realize Turkish hopes of more military aid, the source said.

barsky, Oleg Sergueienko, "numerous others."

"The mathematician said the 'samizdat' under press articles that he had to write in 1968 were anti-criticism of Soviet bureaucracy, deviationism and treatment of minorities showed that Stalinism, Khrushchev or Brezhnev's alteration of the October Revolution, that a kind of capitalism had been created."

Mr. Plyusch was in such shape on his arrival here, he said, that he kept him from making any statement and took him to a room, offered for their use in a room, near Orleans.

He reportedly still is small doses of tranquillisers admitted at the start of his conference today that he "was not completely recovered. My memory is not yet good. I must talk slowly."

Voices Strengthened  
Still, after a slow opening, he grew firmer and by a large part of his statements Russian before letting a interpreter read the rest. casually, when he lost his wife would point to him.

The mathematician, his and two children have been three-month visitors, which are expected to be with the help of the French mathematicians' society.

Mr. Plyusch thanked the government for its help and said he also was grateful Soviet dissident physicist Sakharov, the 1975 Nobel Prize winner, for publicizing his case.



## Major Policy Speech

## Kissinger Defends Détente, Condemns 'Defeatist Rhetoric'

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States must not "paralyze itself" by withdrawing into "a world of withdrawal" but must continue to pursue a policy of détente with the Soviet Union.

Kissinger's speech, copies of which were made available to the press, was billed as a major foreign policy address and was given at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco. It was titled "The Permanent Challenge of the Soviet Union."

The purpose appeared to be to reinforce the Ford administration's policy of détente against campaign charges that its policy is "soft" and to build a foundation of support for the delayed U.S.-Soviet summit talks.

Kissinger's defense of the administration's foreign policy is expected to be repeated frequently during the election campaign.

At a State Department briefing held to underscore today's address, a senior official said it was not primarily a political speech, but an attempt to explain long-term U.S. policy in the midst of a national debate over it. The distinction is exceedingly fine.

The central subjects were the ongoing attempt to break the nuclear arms talks (SALT) deadlock, and what Mr. Kissinger once again deplored as congressional frustrations of administration attempts to "halt distant intervention in Angola" by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The prepared text of Mr. Kissinger's speech opened with the line, "America enters its third century, and its 48th presidential election with unmatched physical strength, a sound foreign policy design, yet assailed by self-doubt."

He said that after "the agony of Vietnam and Watergate," we face no more urgent task than to restore our national unity and our national resolve.

**Wars of Bulldoze**

"If the SALT process falters," he said, the United States can be thrust into "an accelerated strategic (nuclear) buildup over the next five years (which) could cost as much as an additional \$30 billion." To travel this path, he said, would be "a tragically missed opportunity."

And yet, Mr. Kissinger said, "at this critical juncture, the American people are subjected to an avalanche of charges that SALT is a surrender of American interests."

The Ford administration, Mr. Kissinger said, "has a duty to make clear in the Soviet Union and Cuba that Angola, where there is an 'expeditionary force of 11,000 Cuban combat troops,' is a 'type of action (that) will not be tolerated again,' despite the congressional cutoff of arms aid."

Mr. Kissinger's defense of the administration's foreign policy is expected to be repeated frequently during the election campaign.

## Pravda Gives Country Music a Good Review

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—

Communist party newspaper Pravda praised U.S. country music today saying it propagates peaceful and humanitarian ideas.

Commenting on a series of appearances here by the Roy Clark country music show, the newspaper said, "The performers differ to their advantage in the fields of vulgar country Western shows by their repertoire and manner of performing."

Country music propagates humanitarian ideas concerning good and evil and about what could be done so that all people can live under peaceful skies," the newspaper said.

## Kissinger's Friendship With Moynihan Denies Candidacy, Says He Was Not Pushed Out

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—

Patrick Moynihan will keep an eye on national politics after he leaves his post as ambassador at the end of the month.

Moynihan's diplomatic bluntness, a frequent target of criticism from both sides of the aisle, was not a factor in his resignation, announced yesterday.

When he was asked yesterday if his relationship with Mr. Kissinger was a factor in his resignation, Mr. Moynihan said, "We are old friends. I have been his ambassador as well as President's in carrying out policies."

Asked if he had jumped or was pushed, he replied, "I didn't jump. I certainly wasn't pushed."

## Political Pressure

There were signs of growing political pressure for Mr. Moynihan to seek the Democratic nomination for the New York gubernatorial race in November against James Buckley, Con.-R.

November, Mr. Moynihan said he would quit his UN job to run for senator, saying he did consider it dishonorable to leave this post and run for any other.

## Wallace Injures Leg in Florida Campaign Mishap

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 3

Gov. George Wallace, who landed right leg injured in an accident on his campaign plane, was hospitalized here today for a plastic cast to protect the leg.

The injury occurred yesterday as a campaign stop in Pensacola, Fla. An Alabama state trooper stumbled while carrying Wallace down the aisle of the aircraft and dropped him.

Wallace was examined by an orthopedic surgeon, confirmed the earlier diagnosis of a strained ligament in the governor's knee.

The governor told reporters in Montgomery that the accident was a "disappointment." But he planned to continue the campaign today in Florida.

A physician who put the cast on in Florida said he would have to remain in the state for at least a month.



**NOW AND LATER—Crash helmets have been proposed for mounted policemen in Britain, but Scotland Yard emphasizes that it is only a proposal and for the nonce mounted members of the Metropolitan Police will continue to wear the visored, garrison cap.**

## Decision Due Today William Coleman—the Man on the Spot Over Concorde

By Ralph Blumenthal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—A government transportation official recently tried to pump a colleague on the Federal Aviation Administration's "Would Secretary of Transportation William Coleman Jr. grant or deny the controversial British-French Concorde jet commercial landing rights in the United States?"

"We have no idea, the exasperated FAA man replied. 'We won't know until three TV cameras are pointing at him Wednesday what he's going to do.'"

That is the way William Coleman wants it.

Some observers are speculating that he may authorize limited commercial landings at the federally-operated Dulles International Airport to test noise and pollution of the 1,500-mile-an-hour swept-wing jet. But no one outside a tight circle of top advisers really knows or dares predict with any certainty the secretary's verdict tomorrow.

And in Washington today, where the word secret means something published in yesterday's newspaper, that's no mean achievement.

In 11 months as head of the third largest Cabinet department—113,400 employees and a \$14.9-billion budget—the urban and peppy 55-year-old Philadelphia lawyer has won attention with his independence, unpredictability and volatility.

**Time of Upheaval**

Mr. Coleman, who is black, is a prominent civil rights attorney who helped win several landmark desegregation cases before being named to the Cabinet. He came to his new post at a time of upheaval and reorganization in the nation's transportation system: bankruptcy and federal take-over for much of the nation's rail system, financial troubles at the airlines, deterioration of mass transit, and demands for more and more controls on the automobile. He has already left his own brand on the decision-making process, and no case better illustrated it than the five-year battle over I-66, an interstate highway in the capital's suburbs.

On one side were the politically powerful governor of Virginia, his secretary of highways and transportation, the road lobby and influential members of Congress, all insisting the government spend about \$200 million to complete a missing 10-mile link of superhighway through the Virginia suburbs to the capital. Even President Ford indicated he supported I-66.

Opposing the road was a coalition of Virginia residents, neighborhood associations and environmentalists and a few of their congressional representatives. They called the proposed highway destructive and unnecessary and appealed instead for a mass transit link. Mr. Coleman, himself, ended the controversy Aug. 1 with an unusual 16-page written decision.

**Environmental Hero**

Urban highway construction "presents serious environmental issues," he wrote. The need to conserve energy, clean air, urban neighborhoods and park land, he

added, "all suggest the need for a lesser emphasis on automobile use in urban areas."

He killed the highway plan in favor of a rapid rail link.

"Coleman came out like a hero on I-66," a congressional transportation aide said, "but there's no way he can win on Concorde. Whenever way he goes he's going to wind up with somebody furious. If I were him I'd let the FAA take the rap. He's playing high-risk poker—I don't know, maybe that's how he gets his jollies."

Certainly the Concorde decision is the highest-risk poker. Conceivably Mr. Coleman could have left it to underlings at the FAA, which operates under his Department of Transportation. But he says the final land-or-no-land order will be his.

"I enjoy the job—I don't look at it as pressure," he said the other day in an interview.

"I mean, there's always pressure," he said. "I've had to avoid dinner parties and I pay for my own theater tickets because I didn't want people connected with Concorde doing me favors. I've made it a point not to read cables from State. The President's never discussed it with me. Oh wait—I may have run into him at a social occasion but all he said was, 'Gee, it's an interesting decision.'"

To reach his decision, Mr. Coleman has been pouring over a library of briefs and reports on the environmental effects of Concorde. "People call me a quick study," he said. "One of the things I learned you've got to have in this job is knowledge."

"We're terribly impressed with him," said a lobbyist with the Concorde forces. "He has done his reading and it's heartening how articulate he is on the real issues. Some say the decision should have been left to the FAA, but here is a man willing to take blame. He said number one, 'I'll make the decision' and, two, 'I know what the hell I'm doing.'"

And in Long Island, a coalition of groups battling against the Concorde also expressed confidence in his fairness. "We're waiting for his decision before going to the barricades," said Carol Bernier, co-chairman of the Emergency Coalition to Stop the SST.

## New York Test Urged

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—

A six-month test of operations by Concorde supersonic airliners should be held at Kennedy International Airport, rather than at any other city's airport, the New York Board of Trade said yesterday.

## Levi Urges Court Curbs On Sentences

Would Limit Judges, End Parole System

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Attorney General Edward Levi yesterday suggested abolishing the federal parole system and sharply reducing a federal judge's discretion in sentencing convicted criminals.

Mr. Levi outlined a plan under which a trial judge would be required to fix sentences within limits set by a permanent federal sentencing commission.

The judge could deviate from those guidelines only by citing specific reasons for doing so and his judgment could be reviewed by an appellate court.

Under existing law, a judge has wide discretion in determining how long a sentence, if any, a criminal must serve and his decision cannot be reviewed by appeals courts. The parole system, which Mr. Levi suggested be eliminated, can further reduce the sentence after certain periods of imprisonment.

Mr. Levi outlined his proposal in a speech to Wisconsin correctional officials in Milwaukee last night. It was the first time a U.S. Justice Department official has proposed such a sharp reduction in a judge's sentencing power, although some critics of the judicial system have suggested it before.

He prefaced it by asserting that a major shortcoming of justice is the inconsistency in sentencing, with different judges prescribing widely different sentences for similar crimes.

The idea of prison as a deterrent to crime, he said, is impaired because "judges themselves have not imposed prison sentences with enough consistency to make the deterrent effect work. Deterrence requires considerable certainty, and we do not have that certainty. The offenders who are sent to jail recognize the degree to which they have been losers in a game of chance."

Mr. Levi said that, as a result of sentencing inconsistency, the person who is imprisoned may think his sentence is a matter of "bad luck, rather than the inevitable consequence of wrongdoing."

## Belgium Said to Buy Potatoes From U.S.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—

Belgium is joining the European scramble for potatoes by allowing imports from the United States, trade sources said today, with a first shipment of 2,300 tons due at the end of this week.

They said the government will have to pay a subsidy to get the U.S. potatoes into the shops at frozen prices, because they are far more expensive than those grown locally.

## 11 Years After His Assassination Black Muslims Name Temple for Malcolm X

By Charlayne Hunter

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—

The Black Muslims' Temple No. 7 in Harlem, which was destroyed 11 years ago after the assassination of Malcolm X and was later rebuilt, has been renamed in honor of the dissident Muslim who broke with the Nation of Islam in an acrimonious dispute that many felt ultimately led to his death.

The move was confirmed Sunday by Minister Abdul Farrakhan, national spokesman for Wallace Muhammad, the organization's leader, in a taping of Black Journal to be telecast nationally on the Public Broadcasting System Feb. 15.

In response to a question from Tony Brown, the show's host, Mr. Farrakhan said that the temple was being renamed Malcolm Shabazz Temple No. 7 "in recognition of the great work that Malcolm X did when he was among the Nation of Islam."

The renaming of the temple, part of a complex of Muslim en-



Malcolm X

terprises in Harlem, is one of a number of major changes instituted by Mr. Muhammad since he succeeded his father, Elijah Muhammad, who died last February after serving as spiritual

leader of the Chicago-based organization for 41 years.

**Policy Changes**

The renaming of the temple also comes at a time when several of the changes which Malcolm X had urged on Elijah Muhammad and which led in part to his break with the organization are being promulgated by Wallace Muhammad as a policy.

Since Malcolm X was assassinated in Harlem in 1965 by three men said to be Black Muslims, he has grown in stature among blacks and others all over the world.

This has been in marked contrast to his public treatment—or lack of it—by the Nation of Islam, with which he broke partly because his positions increasingly differed from those of the religious movement which was founded in the early 1930s.

Those differences centered on Malcolm's belief that the Nation of Islam's religious interpretations that excluded whites were too narrow and that its policy of nonengagement in politics and civil rights was too restrictive.

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# Window of the World for Supply and Demand: German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

## German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions 1976

<p><b>January</b></p> <p>14-18. Int. Fair Home Textiles, Floor Coverings, Household Textiles, Frankfurt</p> <p>22-25. Int. Furniture Fair, Cologne</p> <p>22-25. BAU - Int. Exhibition Building Materials, Systems, Building Renovation, Munich</p> <p>23. 1-4. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin</p> <p>24. 1-2. BOOT - Int. Boat Show, Düsseldorf</p> <p><b>February</b></p> <p>2-4. ISM - Int. Sweets and Biscuit Fair, Cologne</p> <p>7-13. International Toy Fair, Nuremberg</p> <p>12-15. DOMOTECNICA - Int. Fair Household Appliances, Fittings, Components, Cologne</p> <p>14-17. International Housewares Fair, Cologne</p> <p>16-18. International Hardware Fair, Cologne</p> <p>21-23. International Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach</p> <p>22-24. Frankfurt International Fair</p> <p>22-23. ISPO - Int. Sports Equipment Fair, Munich</p> <p>27-29. Int. Men's Fashion Week, Cologne</p> <p>28. 2-3. Int. Tourism-Exchange, Berlin</p> <p><b>March</b></p> <p>12-14. Int. Fair FOR THE CHILD, Cologne</p> <p>12-15. Int. Handicrafts Fair, Munich</p> <p>14-17. IGEDO - Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf</p> <p>18-20. INTERHIM - Int. Fair Oil Firing - Gas Firing - Heating - Air Conditioning - Environmental Engineering, Stuttgart</p> <p>19-24. INTERNOBIS - Int. Fair for the Hotel, Catering and Bakery Trades, Hamburg</p> <p>27-29. GDS - European Footwear Exhibition, Düsseldorf</p> <p>28. 3-4. 1. MODE-WOCHE-MÜNCHEN, Munich</p> <p><b>April</b></p> <p>7-11. Int. Fur Fair, Frankfurt</p>	<p>9-12. IWA - Int. Fair for Hunting, Sporting Arms, Requirements for Hunting, Fishing, Nuremberg</p> <p>25-29. IGEDO - Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf</p> <p>28. 4-5. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hanover</p> <p><b>May</b></p> <p>1-9. German Aerospace Show, Hanover</p> <p>14-18. IMS - Int. Footwear Manufacturing Fair with Inter Exhibition, Pirmasens</p> <p>18-21. INTERSTOFF - Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt</p> <p>18-21. Int. Exhibition Hospital Equipment and Supplies, Nuremberg</p> <p>21-27. DLG - International Agricultural Show, Munich</p> <p>22-25. OPTICA - Int. Fair of Optics, Optics, Karlsruhe</p> <p>22-25. BERGBAU - Int. Mining Exhibition - IX World Mining Congress, Düsseldorf</p> <p><b>June</b></p> <p>15-19. INTEROCEAN - Int. Conference - Exhibition Research - Technology - Economics, Düsseldorf</p> <p>20-25. AICHEM - Chemical Engineering Exhibition - Congress, Frankfurt</p> <p><b>August</b></p> <p>22-25. Overseas Import Fair, Partners for Progress, Berlin</p> <p>27-29. Int. Men's Fashion Week, Cologne</p> <p>28. 5-11. Int. Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach</p> <p>28. 8-11. Frankfurt International Fair</p> <p><b>September</b></p> <p>10-18. PHOTOKINA - World Fair of Photography, Cologne</p>
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German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

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## Ford Believes Supreme Court 'Went Too Far' on Abortion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—President Ford said today that he thinks the Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion "went too far" and that individual states should be allowed to make their own decisions on the issue.

## Hans Richter Dies; Dadaist Film Maker

GENEVA, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Hans Richter, 87, the artist and film director, died Sunday in a hospital at Locarno.

The funeral will be private, and no announcement will be made until after it has taken place, his widow said yesterday. She said that her husband had requested that his ashes be taken to the United States.

The same artistic restlessness that drew Hans Richter as a young man to the group of rebels who called their movement dada, led him a few years later to abandon a promising career as a painter for the even more uncertain and, in the early 1920s, daring world of film making.

Beginning in 1921 with "Rhythm 21," generally regarded as the first abstract animated film, and continuing through "8 x 8" in 1927, which set the artistic visions of Jean Cocteau and Alexander Calder, among others, against the background of a giant chessboard, Mr. Richter never lost touch with dada, its personalities and the spirit that spawned it.

He gave dada a voice, capturing its spirit both on film and in a book, "Dada: Art and Anti-Art," published in 1926, which critics regard as an authoritative work on the subject.

His best known movie, "Dreams That Money Can Buy," dramatized the surrealistic visions of six of his friends.

For 13 years, until his retirement in 1956, he was director of the Institute of Film Techniques at City College, New York.

Mr. Richter was born in 1888 in Berlin. He fought briefly in the German Army in World War I until he was wounded.

An outspoken anti-Nazi, he migrated to the United States in 1941.

## Bonn 'Regrets' U.S. Sea Limits

BONN, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—West Germany today expressed regret that the United States intended to follow Iceland and extend its offshore fishing limits to 200 miles.

State Secretary Fritz Logemann of the Agriculture and Food Ministry said it was regrettable that Washington should have announced its intention just before the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea resumes its work in New York.

He told a news conference that it looked as if the United States would follow the example of Iceland. He said he did not expect president Ford to veto the proposed extension.

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Box D-515, Herald Tribune, Paris.

The President said that while he supports the Supreme Court ruling as the law of the land, he believes that a constitutional amendment to permit each state to adopt its own regulations is "a preferable answer."

At the same time, Mr. Ford said he did not think a constitutional amendment banning abortion was the correct approach.

There are at least a dozen proposed constitutional amendments pending in Congress which would do what Mr. Ford suggested—turn the whole issue over to the states and let them decide individually whether to allow or to ban abortions.

Another 40 amendments are pending on the subject of abortion. The more stringent of these would place a total constitutional ban on abortion at any time after conception.

Mr. Ford stated his position on abortion in response to a question in an interview with CBS newsman Walter Cronkite. Mr. Ford's remarks were made public later by the White House at the insistence of newsmen.

**'A Moderate Position'**  
In the interview, Mr. Ford said he took "a moderate position" on the issue. "I do not believe in abortion on demand. I do not agree with the court decision. . . . On the other hand, I do not agree that a constitutional amendment is the proper remedy. I think we have to recognize that there are instances when abortion should be permitted."

The President cited such instances as illness of the mother, rape, and other "unfortunate things that might happen," requiring "some flexibility."

But Mr. Ford said of the Supreme Court decision, which was issued in 1973, "I think the court decision went too far. I think a constitutional amendment goes too far. If there was to be some action in this area, it's my judgment that it ought to be on a basis of what each individual state wishes to do under the circumstances."

Mr. Ford added that "even though I disagree with the court decision . . . I will, of course, uphold the law as interpreted by the court, but I think there is a better answer."

The President was asked, "Doesn't the Supreme Court decision itself seem to move against any possibility that the state can take any local action?"

He replied, "That is correct, but if there is to be a constitutional amendment, and there are some suggestions in the Congress now that would permit each state on its own through a vote of the people or through its state legislative branch to adopt its own state regulations . . . I think that's a preferable answer rather than the one that's recommended by others."

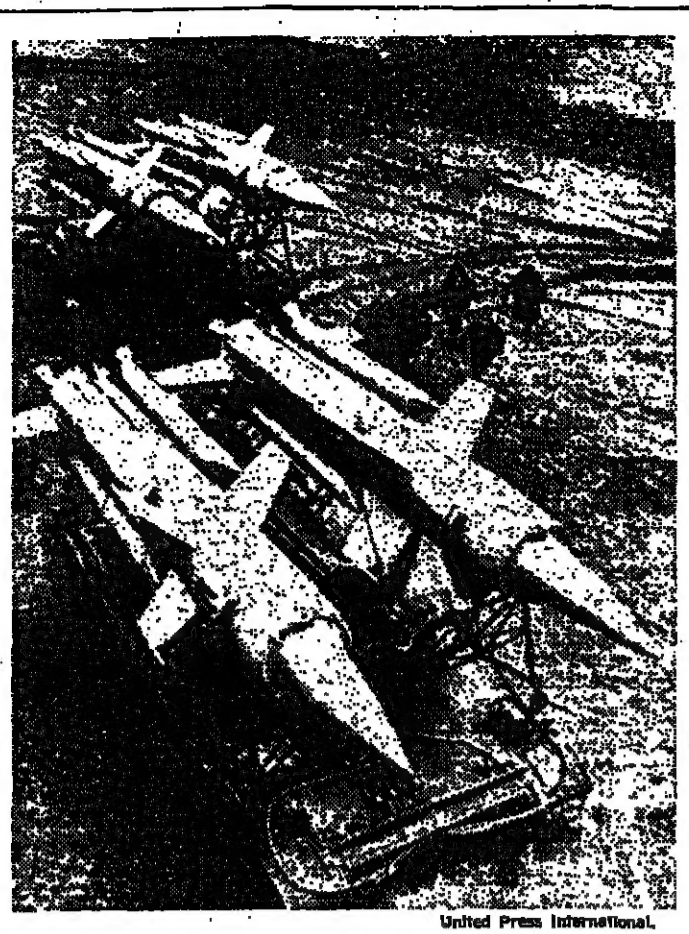
It was pointed out to the President that, under the Supreme Court decision, it would presumably take a state decision on the issue individually. "That is correct," the President said.

In outlining Mr. Ford's views at a briefing, Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the President "does not personally agree with the Supreme Court decision on this matter. At the same time, he does not support a constitutional amendment to prohibit abortion. He doesn't think that's the proper remedy in this area."

Mr. Nessen said that the President "really feels that if there is to be any further action in this area, it should be individual states who decide for themselves."

As President, Mr. Ford would not play any role in proposing or promoting a constitutional amendment, Mr. Nessen said.

But, he conceded under questioning that if there were to be a constitutional amendment to give individual states authority to determine abortion regulations, Mr. Ford "would support such an amendment."



WAR GAMES—Missiles of an unidentified type on the move during the Soviet Army maneuvers now under way in the Transcaucasian Military District.

## Congress Gets Bills to Rescue Its Matching-Funds System

By Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—Emergency legislation was introduced in both houses of Congress yesterday in an attempt to save Congress's election watchdog, the Federal Election Commission.

The Supreme Court ruled Friday that the new commission had been unconstitutionally structured. Commission staff director Orlando Potter told a special meeting of commission members yesterday that the staff would accelerate its certification of federal matching dollars for 1976's presidential campaign.

In its decision last week the court ruled that if Congress does not repair its structural deficiencies within 30 days, the commission will lose its "executive" functions, one of the most important of which is the certification of candidates as eligible for federal matching funds.

**12 Certified So Far**  
So far, the commission has certified 12 candidates for matching money after auditing their contributions. Mr. Potter said he expected two further candidates—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and right-to-life advocate Ellen McCormack—to qualify this month.

The commission so far has directed the U.S. treasurer to pay a total of \$4,488,748 to the dozen candidates. It has audited another \$2.3 million in contributions—\$1.5 million of it for Alabama Gov. George Wallace—that it is ready to certify later this week.

Mr. Potter told the members that all available auditing help at the commission would be diverted to the task of certification for this month, and that candidates would be allowed to file for matching grants every Monday until or if the commission goes out of business.

**15 Days to Process Claims**  
Normally, Mr. Potter said, the commission's "turnaround" time between submission of contribution lists by a candidate and certification has been 15 days, which means the final date for submitting new certification claims could be Feb. 15, he said.

He added that he hoped the process could be speeded so that the commission could accept requests as late as Feb. 21.

Commission chairman Thomas Curtis suggested the members might meet on Feb. 28—conceivably their last day in office—to vote on certifying more payments.

Existing campaign law provides federal matching money up to a total of \$5 million for each candidate. Contributions of up to \$250 to a presidential candidate are matched by federal payments under the law.

## World Bank Loan Of \$33 Million Is Accorded to Chile

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—The executive board of the World Bank today approved a \$33-million loan to Chile to rehabilitate its copper industry, informed sources said today.

The action was expected to be announced Thursday. The bank proceedings are secret. However, sources said the Europeans wanted to stress their unhappiness over violations of human rights by the Chilean government.

They said the United States acted as sponsor of the Chilean request.

To block the loan, the sources added, the Europeans should have developed an alliance with other countries to obtain sufficient votes to overcome the large margin of voting rights held by the United States.

A number of international organizations, including Amnesty International, lobbied vigorously against the measure in hopes that the government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet would be persuaded to ease up in its repression of political dissidents.

The Chilean National Copper Corp. sought the loan to finance a \$100-million plan to modernize production in a drive to increase exports.

## Western Europe Sets Arms Talks

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP).—Delegates of 11 Western European nations agreed yesterday on a calendar of meetings this spring in Rome to work on ways to cooperate in manufacturing and marketing arms.

The group, including the 10 European members of the NATO military organization and France, announced agreement on a "working program." A statement said the delegates discussed the industrial and technological aspects of defense and "the opportunity of spending more efficiently the resources earmarked for the defense budgets."

It said that the 10-nation grouping, "in the spirit of the Atlantic alliance and without affecting national responsibilities, will work toward harmonizing national plans of equipment and replacement and also toward reaching agreements on joint projects and in order to avoid duplication of efforts."

**Spain Bars Spinola; He Returns to Paris**  
PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 3 (AP).—Gen. Antonio de Spinola, former Portuguese president, was refused entry into Spain last night when he went to the border post at Ferrius, it was learned today.

Spinola has been living in the Paris region since Jan. 10. He flew back to Paris from Perpignan this morning.

These hopeful developments, "tender shoots" on a plant that, in the words of a banker, "could easily wither," are attributable in large measure to the success of the agreement struck last summer between the unions and government to limit wage increases to 25 (12) a week.

This agreement has yet to be challenged by any major union

and is thought to be responsible for the gradual decline in Britain's inflation, which ran at a rate of 25 per cent last year.

But apparent changes in the government's economic thinking—its "language," to use the commercial banker's words—have also made an impression. And the man whose language is listened to most carefully is Mr. Healey.

A member of the Communist party for a brief period when he was an undergraduate at Oxford, Mr. Healey is a grayer, tougher, practical man who believes strongly in more equal distribution of wealth, who closed the gaping loophole in the inheritance-tax laws by placing a tax on all capital transferred before death and who once boasted that he had made "the rich pay toward the nation's needs on a scale unprecedented in peacetime."

Mr. Healey is still determined to impose higher taxes on inherited wealth and he once told a reporter that he would be delighted if he could find some way to tax "perks"—the limousines and other perquisites that companies often provide their key employees.

His language on salaries and incentives has taken on quite a different tone. In a speech to the Labor party conference in Blackpool last fall, he told members of a largely left-wing audience a number of things they were not accustomed to hearing.

Taxation, he asserted, had gone far enough. "The average wage earner—a person making £3,000 (\$6,000) a year—was paying nearly 30 per cent of

## Atomic Energy Seen Threat to Humanity

### 3 A-Engineers Quit GE to Fight Nuclear Growth

By David Burnham

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Three managing engineers from the division of General Electric that builds nuclear reactors quit their jobs yesterday and volunteered to work for the California movement to halt nuclear power.

Attempts to obtain a comment from GE's Nuclear Energy Division were unsuccessful.

The three engineers, who abandoned positions that paid between \$30,000 and \$40,000 a year, said that they had decided to resign because they believed that nuclear energy represented a profound threat to man.

The decision of the three to speak out against what they had worked to build during most of their professional careers was seen as giving an important impetus to a proposal on the ballot in the June primary that eventually could lead to an end to the operation of atomic reactors in California.

**Other States**  
Organizations in at least a dozen other states, mostly in the West, hope to get a variety of their own anti-nuclear proposals before the voters in the November elections.

Although industry lawyers have contended that the provisions of the California initiative and those of the other states may be found unconstitutional, the utilities and such lobbying groups as the Atomic Industrial Forum are deeply concerned about the apparently growing public opposition to nuclear power.

The three engineers who threw their experience and knowledge behind the coalition of groups trying to halt nuclear power in California were until yesterday middle-level managers in a GE facility in San Jose, 48 miles south of San Francisco.

Married, each with three children in grade school, they are Dale Bridenbaugh, 44, Gregory Minor, 36, and Richard Hubbard, 38.

"My reason for leaving is a deep conviction that nuclear reactors and nuclear weapons now present a serious danger to the future of all life on this planet," Mr. Minor, manager for advanced controls and instrumentation, said in his letter of resignation.

**Genetic Unknowns**  
"From what I've seen, the magnitude of the risks and the uncertainty of the human factor and the genetic unknowns have led me to believe there should be no nuclear power," said Mr. Bridenbaugh, manager for performance evaluation and improvement.

"I am now convinced that there is no way you can continue to build plants and operate them without having an accident," explained Mr. Hubbard, manager for quality assurance of GE's Nuclear Energy Control and Instrumentations Department.

Each cited different incidents or problems that had played a part in his growing doubts about nuclear power, among them the explosion of a nuclear bomb in Japan, the disaster health effects of radiation, the U.S. decision to sell reactors to Israel and Egypt and the serious accidental fire almost one year ago in the world's largest reactor complex at Brown's Ferry, Ala.

Mr. Minor recalled an occasion when he began working for GE

at a government facility in Hanford, Wash., when he looked down into a pool of water flowing with the intense blue radiation that plutonium gives off. "I looked through that 10 or 15 feet of water, the life-saving shield between me and that fuel, and I knew that if any one of those elements were to come up and hit me in the eye, that I

was dead, just like that. Or if the water was gone, I was dead, just like that," he said.

"And I got the feeling right then of the very precarious balance we have between radioactive materials in a safe state and radioactive materials in an unsafe state, and the dangers to life are that close."

Mr. Hubbard said his work in designing control rooms had him to believe that "human error is a very credible event."

The Brown's Ferry incident, he said, "showed human fallibility. I have been involved in making a lot of field fixes in reactor and I have developed a strong feeling that we don't really know what is going on inside a reactor."



LAND OF NOD—Japanese Premier Takeo Miki (left) and Ichiro Ide (right), chief Cabinet secretary, napping during a reportedly dull session of the lower house budget committee meeting Monday in Tokyo. The Premier, whose cat-napping has been noted often before, later roused himself to answer an opposition question.

## Voting to Be Put Off Until 1977

## India's House Accepts Bill to Delay Election

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government introduced legislation today postponing parliamentary elections for the first time since independence in 1947.

The bill, to be debated by Parliament later this week, extends the present five-year term of the lower house by one year beyond its March 18 expiry date.

With two-thirds of the lower house absent, the chamber voted 144-25 to allow the government to introduce the bill, which would enable the elections to be delayed until early 1977. They normally would have been held this month.

Brasão de Seguraria, an independent member, opposed the introduction of the bill, declaring it was essential to democracy that the parliamentarians should seek a fresh mandate from the people after expiry of their regular term.

"On March 18, our elected term is over," he said. "On that day, we must go to our constituencies and seek from them a fresh lease on our parliamentary life."

"If we do not do that, this house will lose its legitimacy. We

will cut ourselves off from our source, the people."

The lower House of the People is directly elected, while members of the upper chamber of Parliament—known as the House of the States—are elected by state legislatures.

Law Minister H. R. Gokhale replied that the government was acting within the Constitution which provides for the life of Parliament to be extended a year at a time during a national emergency.

The ruling Congress party adopted a resolution at its session in December urging government to extend the emergency, which was proclaimed June 26, and to delay election.

Mrs. Gandhi told the contention she was confident the Congress party would win an election if it was held on time this year. "But we do not want the elections now because unity and stability of the country are at stake," she said.

**West Oil Firms Blamed for Iran Budget Deficit**  
TEHRAN, Feb. 3 (AP).—Prime Minister Abbas Hoveyda today presented parliament with the nation's first deficit budget in six years, accusing Western oil firms of alleged violations of oil agreements.

The \$45-billion budget shows a deficit of \$2.4 billion. Economic development accounted for 27.2 per cent of national spending and defense took 27.2 per cent.

Mr. Hoveyda blamed a consortium of Western oil companies for a \$3-billion drop in oil revenues.

Minister of State for Planning and Budget Abdulmajid Majidi warned the foreign firms that Iran would take care of its own oil marketing if current negotiations with the consortium fail to achieve an increase in Iran's exports to the promised 4.5-million barrels per day.

Under a 1973 agreement covering 20 years of oil production, the consortium of U.S., British, Dutch and French companies had undertaken to buy 4.5 million barrels per day last year. But, according to Mr. Hoveyda, they failed to meet this schedule by an average of 750,000 barrels per day. He said the shortfall was responsible for the budget deficit.

**EEC Seeks Uni On Summer Tin**  
BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (AP).—Commission of the European Communities today said it would begin next year daylight saving time start finish at the same moment the EEC states that observe.

This year, Britain and Ireland have summer time from March 21 to Oct. 24, France from March 26 to Sept. 26, and from May 30 to Sept. 26, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Denmark are not observing daylight saving time.

If the governments agree, those that observe it next year will do so from April 3 to Oct. 5.

The commission's proposal is signed to help coordination of railroad and airline timetables and other communications.

**800th Cosmos Aloft**  
MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Soviet Union today launched 800th Cosmos unmanned satellite. Tass said. It will be used in program of deep-space research.

## Cyprus Rightist Facing Charges

NICOSIA, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Nicos Sampson, president of Cyprus for eight days in July, 1974, after a coup ousted Archbishop Makarios, may be prosecuted for his part in the plot and his "illegal assumption" of the presidency, an official statement said today.

Sources said Mr. Sampson, a former guerrilla leader in the fight against the British and now editor of a rightist daily newspaper, had already been seen by the police and made a statement.

## Rome Student Riot

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP).—Shouting Fascist and anti-Communist slogans, about 30 ultrarightist students raided the law school of Rome University today, police reported. They destroyed an exhibition on abortion organized by leftist students.

## Laborites Shift Ideological Attitudes in Economic Decline

(Continued from Page 1)  
in fact dampened the nation's creative energies and whether the time has now come to put more "mix" into the mixed economy.

"The language we are hearing from Healey, Hugh Scammon and Jack Jones is miles from anything we've had in years," a merchant banker said. Mr. Scammon heads the Engineering Workers' Union.

"I think it's more than just language. I think we have put 'Bennery' behind us—a reference to the policies of high public spending for social services and subsidies to declining industries to save jobs that are associated with Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the controversial left-wing leader whom Mr. Wilson demoted last June from minister of industry to the less sensitive post of minister of energy."

Whatever the reasons, there are signs of cautious optimism in the financial community here. The boom on London's stock market exceeds even the one now sweeping through Wall Street. And the value of the pound, which plunged from \$2.42 last March to \$2.02 in November, has resisted any further fall.

These hopeful developments, "tender shoots" on a plant that, in the words of a banker, "could easily wither," are attributable in large measure to the success of the agreement struck last summer between the unions and government to limit wage increases to 25 (12) a week.

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Jack Jones

his income in taxes, twice the figure 20 years ago. But to increase taxes on those with higher incomes was not the answer either.

"Let me tell you a fact," he said. "If your government confiscated all incomes over £6,000 a year, that would bring in only \$350 million, once and for all, because, of course, nobody would pay incomes above £6,000 after the first year." The figure of £450 million (\$900 million) would represent about 1 per cent of government revenues.

**Sins of Spending**  
The chancellor was no less grim in his analysis of what soaring public spending had done not only to levels of taxation but to the general economic health of the country. Public

spending had shot up "much faster than our national wealth" (from 44 per cent of the gross national product in 1964 to nearly 60 per cent today), and increased the deficit, made borrowing from overseas sources more difficult and above all, had diverted funds from the very place where Britain most needed them: "re-equipping our own industry."

Mr. Healey has continued to talk in these terms in private. One of his Cabinet colleagues said the other day: "Our percentage of public spending has gotten out of hand and Denis knows this better than anyone. Everybody is horrified. There is a deep sense that we can't allow further encroachments of this kind. Denis is obsessed with the thought that we have to exact absurd taxation, and not only from the rich."

Faced with the prospect of having to narrow the gap between spending and income, it is not clear whether Mr. Healey will propose some tax, either in the budget due this spring. But he is being pressed by some other Cabinet ministers to lower the maximum income-tax rate from 65 per cent to 70. The Conservatives have proposed a 50-per-cent maximum rate.

And he is said to be listening sympathetically to arguments from such men as Harold Lever, the Prime Minister's personal economic adviser, to the effect that an impediment to British industry is the excessive impact of taxation on talented people, who see, in the words of a minister, "an unending prospect of a declining standard of living."

Figures published in the report of the Royal Commission on Incomes and Wealth estimated that 65,000 people in Britain earned salaries above £20,000 in 1974-75, and that on the average they had suffered, after inflation and taxation, a 17-per cent drop in their standard living over six years.

Taxes aside, there are things Mr. Healey and Mr. Jones have done. One is to insist on freezing spending current levels. Local governments are already reducing services and cuts have been made in such areas as the National Health Service and the F. Office.

The other was a major initiative to rehabilitate industry. Revealed in November after meeting between government business and labor leaders, the Prime Minister's commission has been dubbed the "industrial strategy." It promised only to those industries it showed real promise for economic growth.

That aid, clearly, will come in part from funds that would otherwise have been spent on social programs.

This has led to criticism of Mr. Wilson's left-wing and new strategy has run into problems as well. The government has been slow to defend how it is going to pick the nation's growth companies. Even more embarrassing, the first duty to receive money from the program was announced last week by the Chrysler Corp. which was anything but hesitant and "growing."

دولتی میزبان



## Sewing on the Signs Of Power and Glory

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (UPI)—Violet Laws' first job, in 1934, was sewing puggarees on pith helmets. She was 14.

Since then, she has stitched feathers, braid, gold scales, epaulettes, aiglets and medals on uniforms; made Eisenhower's campaign sash; sewed Queen Elizabeth's coronation robes; and, in 1968, she made the Duke of Norfolk's robes for his wedding to the Duchess. He wore it to Churchill's state funeral.

Stuffed in a tiny corner at No. 1 Savile Row, home of Gieves & Hawkes, a bespoke tailor specializing in military and ceremonial uniforms of all sorts, her office contains an ancient treadle sewing machine and a mass of ribbon, bits, gold lace, parrot buttons and memorabilia of her 51-plus years as seamstress to England's elite.

Today she is arranging newly minted Nigerian medals on their proper ribbons. Wearing a gold sash apron for the occasion, she explains medal protocol. "War medals are worn in order of date received; the others in order of importance." For the scores of more everyday British awards, she knows by heart which side goes out, which ribbons go with that medal, and which stripe is on the left. For the more exotic ones, Miss Laws (her maiden name was which she is known professionally) burrows in a mountain of waiting projects, emerging triumphantly with a yellowed, bulging notebook. "Look, I've kept samples of ribbon and notes all these years. These things aren't in any books."

No one taught her how to sew. When I saw something interesting, I thought well, I must have got at that," she recalls some of her more unusual jobs over the years. "I sewed 1,832 black serge armbands for King George VI's funeral."

Eisenhower's Flag

During World War II, she made Eisenhower's personal flag, using even yards of red, bunting and blue stars. "In my younger days, I took a lot of work home to do in the kitchen. This thing got done in the parlor, it was so huge. I took 26 hours," Miss Laws is



Violet Laws and one of many uniforms she has worked on.

white swan's feathers cascade over the hat. Miss Laws turns one upside down. "They have to be lined, then refined and cross-taped to take the weight. It's very hard work." She also sews gold scales to the leather chin bands that hold the helmets on the Gentlemen-at-Arms' heads. "I worry about them in the hot weather. These uniforms are heavy and some of those gents are pretty old."

Now 66 herself, Miss Laws is bothered by arthritis in one hand, which slows her down. But she has no plans to retire. "I love the work too much." Besides, she admits there is no one to replace her.

Recently, the Gentlemen-at-Arms honored her at a ceremony. "I just celebrated my 50th birthday, and when the Gentlemen realized the same person had taken care of their uniforms all these years, well they just couldn't believe it." They presented her with some flowery speeches and a fine color picture

## Wiring the Lectern for Giambattista Vico

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT)—It is no trick at all these days to organize a conference on the Bicentennial or even the defense of the Western world, but it takes uncommon skill, bravado and gall to unfold the chairs and wire the lectern for Giambattista Vico.

But that was the magnificent accomplishment in New York last week of Giorgio Tagliacozzo.

A Neapolitan intellectual of the early enlightenment, Vico sought to establish a science of humanity and make sense out of life's chaos. Drawing from myth, poetry, religion, philosophy, philosophy, history and a jangling association of heady ideas, he offered mankind a scheme of civilizations and their decline. In return, mankind, save for random scholars, paid him the customary tribute—obscurity.

### Symposium

Seeking to enhance the glory and vivify the teachings of this gifted sage was no easy ambition for Mr. Tagliacozzo, who is a symposium all by himself.

For 30 years Mr. Tagliacozzo was editor of the *Radio University* for Italy for the *Voice of America*. "I dealt with every topic under the earth," he recalled, "and I had to find some unity of knowledge, how it could be organized."

He discovered the key in Vico, and in gratitude made him hero, mentor, patron saint. Following Vico, he drew a tree of knowledge with scores of branches descending toward the great trunk of "symbolism (time and space)."

Honoring Vico, he journeyed to his native Italy to persuade Vico's great-grandson to do justice to the forgotten philosopher's intelligence of his day. Vico was born in 1668, so the academy

could sponsor the tercentenary in 1968.

"They said," as he recalled it, "last year we had Machiavelli, two years ago we had Michelangelo."

The made room for Vico. So much for 1968, but not enough for Mr. Tagliacozzo. Realizing that 1975 would be the 250th anniversary of "New Science," Vico's summa, he went to the National Endowment for the Humanities and got money for a conference, additional funds from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation, and co-sponsoring by the New School for Social Research and Columbia University's Casa Italiana.

Mr. Tagliacozzo called Sir Isaiah Berlin, who said he couldn't come in 1975. Since Sir

Isaiah is illustrious for the breadth of his learning and the acuity of his perception, a conference without him was unthinkable. Mr. Tagliacozzo decided that even his beloved Vico would have to wait.

So the conference celebrating the 251st anniversary of "New Science" opened last week with testimonials to Vico from William Theodore De Bary, executive vice-president of Columbia, Joseph Greenbaum, dean of the New School's Graduate Faculty, and Mr. Tagliacozzo, who, in his Manhattan apartment, is the Institute for Vico Studies.

Sir D. Edmund Leach, the anthropologist, suggests that "Vico is all things to all men" and notes that "Vico sometimes seems to have the knack of getting it right even when he appears to get it wrong." He warned against "New Science" as bedtime reading for budding anthropologists, though it could spark "flashes of astonishing insight" as they fell asleep.

Vico's "New Science" was a history of man's ideas, customs and deeds and began with a series of axioms illuminating the seen and unseen universe.

With much of the history conjectural, the text luxuriates in grand summations: "Men first feel necessity, then look for utility, next attend to comfort, still later amuse themselves with pleasure, thence grow dissolute in luxury, and finally go mad and waste their substance."

In the 19th century France's Jules Michelet became a missionary for Vico, and Auguste Comte paid his devotion. Karl Marx, Georges Sorel and Trotsky borrowed from him. Yeats called Vico "the first modern philosopher to discover in his own mind, and in the European past, all human destiny."

Spengler and Toynbee have

## Moon Goddess Shrine Unearthed In Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Soviet archaeologists have unearthed the remains of a pagan shrine to a goddess of the moon dating to the first or second century B.C. according to Zarya Vostoka newspaper.

Discovered under a hill near Agara in Georgia, the shrine apparently was once surrounded by a settlement, a castle and a palace.

An archaeologist said "This is the first and so far the only shrine of this ancient eastern type to be discovered in the Soviet Union."

### FILMS

## The Disappointing 'Barry Lyndon'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The great books and plays of the world somehow elude attempts to make them into great films. Now and again a film has captured fragments of its sources in the peacetime sequences of Soderbergh's version of "War and Peace" and in Olivier's Shakespeare movies. Elsewhere the cinema has converted Tolstoy's, Conrad and the Bible into rubbish.

On the other hand, the cinema has proved capable of transplanting fiction of the second order to the screen, occasionally improving it in the process.

Stanley Kubrick is as inventive a talent as the contemporary screen possesses. His 2001: A Space Odyssey and Clockwork Orange are stunning specimens of his brilliant cinematic art. Three years ago he abandoned—at least temporarily—a proposed motion picture

about Napoleon to begin an adaptation of Thackeray's picaresque novel, "The Luck of Barry Lyndon," being accorded carte blanche to write, produce and direct it. He filmed on locations in Ireland, Germany and in the north of England. The finished product is now on view in London (at the Warner West-End 3 and a trio of ABC theaters). This anxiously awaited production, titled "Barry Lyndon," though of rare pictorial beauty, is a grave disappointment.

It is possible that a satisfactory "action" scenario might be extracted from Thackeray's ironic romance of an 18th-century Irish adventurer, who, forced to quit his homeland after a duel, takes the king's shilling, deserts during the Continental wars and attains social rank in the German court. When he weds a rich English widow, there is sardonic theatricality, illustrating the turn of fortune's wheel, in Barry's loss of luck. Due to the lack of his stepson, he is impoverished and maimed, ends up a dilapidated old soldier

eking out his last days on a petty pension. But Kubrick, though he has captured the picturesque 18th-century setting, has been unable to make the narrative properly. His three-hour film creeps along, falling to develop dramatically. The result is a collection of still-life paintings of the story, which remains strangely remote.

Thackeray bound together the incidents of Barry's rise and decline with maliciously witty asides and much philosophizing on the world's vanity. In imitation Kubrick employs voice over narration, but this, instead of clarifying situations, personalities and events, merely denotes that the cinematic adaptation is incomplete and that, to make even such slow progress, an invisible commentator is required.

Ryan O'Neal has the physique for Barry, but little else. He suggests nothing of the devilishly clever rogue, the sly pervert or the miserably defeated old man. He plays each scene straight, and his want of histrionic equipment can make the amusing anecdotal neither very plausible nor interesting. Marisa Berenson as his weak-willed wife is far better suited to her lacquered assignment, the 18th-century romantic lady saying little, casting reproachful glances and appearing ever on the verge of hysterical swooning. Patrick Magee as the regal imposter who cheats at the gaming tables is perhaps the most rounded interpretation. Marie Kean as Barry's loving mother and Hardy Kruger as the German aristocrat who promotes the career of his treacherous underling are of considerable aid.

Kubrick's latest is, however, extremely beautiful. It is not only the superb photography that delights the eye. Most remarkable is the atmospheric composition of scenes after some which reflects the golden glow and subtle moods of a Reynolds canvas. Eighteenth-century Ireland and Germany seem to live again.

John Huston has set himself a relatively simpler task in transforming Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King" into a motion picture (at the Columbia Shakespeare Avenue). Sean Connery and Michael Caine are the two Indian army veterans who would carve a kingdom for themselves in the Afghan wilds and who for a time convince a savage tribe that they are divinely appointed to rule.

There is the bluster of the "Barrack Room Ballads" in their rollicking and swagger. The sequence of the avalanche that nearly halts their expedition and those in which the native mob turns on them are spectacular. An odd inclusion is that of Kipling as a character—with Christopher Plummer made up as the poet of empire. Though Kipling wrote this tale in the form of a first-person report as told to an English journalist in Bombay, it is surprising to have Kipling reproduced.



# Authorities.

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BMW—Sheer driving pleasure

## Mancini Takes Movie Work Into a Public Concert Hall

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Henry Mancini's concert with the London Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall last night was a stimulating reminder of the enormous amount of "symphonic" music being written these days that is neither intended for performance in public concerts nor, as a rule, ever heard at one.

It is music written for moving pictures. Among the many gifted and accomplished composers who have dedicated themselves to this useful, exacting and rewarding profession, Mancini has, for the past 20 years, been the most illustrious. He has also been the most enterprising in bringing the music, ignored by film and music critics alike, out from behind or beneath the picture onto the concert stage.

He was the key figure, with his jazz-tinged scores for the TV series "Peter Gunn" and "Lucky Jim" in the mid-50s, in introducing a contemporary American flavor into an idiom, previously dominated by composers rooted in 19th and early 20th-century European music, paving the way for a new generation of such musically bilingual film composers as Quincy Jones, Talo Schifano, Oliver Nelson, Michel Legrand, Vito Vitto and Johnny Mandel.

This evolution also demanded a new kind of bilingual orchestra, musician, reflected last night in the fact that in playing scores by Mancini, Rota, Legrand and Francis Lai, the LSO required the

assistance of ringers from the other world, notably Tony Coe on tenor, Derek Watkins on trumpet, Harold Fisher on drums and Tony Campo on electric bass. Mancini himself alternated between podium and piano, also functioning as his own commentator with his characteristic diffident "hazzy" or "shazzy" diffidence. Although the LSO proved admirably flexible in handling Mancini's eclectic compositions and arrangements, especially the youthful and youthfully bearded trombone choir, it was the ringers who provided the solo originality and virtuosity. The accomplishments of Coe and Watkins, particularly, are familiar to the jazz world, and it was gratifying, on this occasion, to see and hear them exposed to another audience.

Outstanding as an example of Mancini's imaginative daring and skill as an arranger was an "Amazing Grace," introduced by solo tuba over a pianissimo snare roll, the roll sustained throughout the hymn as the melody passed to trumpet and horns in a long crescendo and decrescendo. And then there was Tony Campo's amazing solo on electric bass that set off a new Mancini excursion on "Peter Gunn." Amazing grace, indeed!

The same may be said of another unique and always delightful bilingual virtuoso, Larry Adler, who brought his mouth organ into Quigley's in Bury Street last night for a two-week engagement.



## End to the Affairs?

Daniel Patrick Moynihan precipitated two mini-crises during his seven months as chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations—the last only a week ago. It would appear that his resignation came on the heels of this second protest against lack of support for his conduct of UN affairs by the State Department—yet that resignation was accompanied by a warmth of expression by both the ambassador and the President that seems to exceed the merely formal. Mr. Moynihan says he is leaving government because he wants to teach.

It is, of course, possible that Mr. Moynihan is going back to Harvard because of the complexities of public life. But Woodrow Wilson, after his presidency of Princeton, once commented to the effect that university politics are more difficult than government politics because the practitioners are more intelligent. Perhaps Mr. Moynihan is responding to the challenge—or perhaps, as his lawyer rather strongly suggests, he would abandon his tenure at Harvard, the ostensible reason for his resignation, if afforded the opportunity to contest James Buckley's seat as U.S. senator from New York.

This opens up some fascinating possibilities. Although born in Tulsa, Okla., Moynihan grew up in New York, a kind of Horatio Alger figure, a newsboy, a bartender, who studied at City College of New York before he graduated, cum laude, from Tufts. Sen. Buckley, on the other hand, while born in New York City, finds it hard to live down

a reputation as a kind of Connecticut carpet-bagger, especially when he adopts President Ford's attitude of moral disapproval over New York's fiscal woes.

The city and the state might look to Moynihan for a colorful and effective defense in the Senate, comparable to that which he mounted so aggressively on behalf of the United States in the United Nations: cautious détente, possibly, with the superpowers of California and Texas; sharp reaction to criticism from the less developed states of the South and Middle West. Mr. Moynihan could make the Senate what it has not been in a long while: intellectual fun.

Meanwhile, it may be unfortunate for U.S. policy, which has been pulled and hauled between Congress and the executive to the point of creating doubts among the nation's friends and glee in its foes, that it be subjected to a change in so conspicuous an office as leader of the UN delegation. But this can be minimized if Mr. Moynihan's successor is patently worthy of the post, and clearly identified with the policies, if not necessarily the specific techniques, of the retiring ambassador. The United States, as a fact in the world, needs, and is worthy of, a strong defense. Mr. Moynihan provided that, if occasionally with too much acerbity for public diplomacy. He was a welcome disharmony in what had become a monotonous chorus of Third World mythology and anti-U.S. rhetoric.

## Eroding Trust

The Ford administration's repeated scoldings of Congress about interference in executive conduct of foreign policy grow even more lame as new incidents of diplomatic dissembling become known. The latest disclosure involves a claim by Hanoi leaders that they have a secret memorandum from former President Nixon committing the United States to supply \$3.25 billion in reconstruction aid to North Vietnam.

No such figure was submitted to Congress; Secretary of State Kissinger specifically declared in public statements about the time of the alleged memorandum—January, 1973—that "definition of any particular sum" would come only in subsequent discussions between Washington and Hanoi. He also stated that there were "no secret understandings" and "no secret formal obligations" in connection with the Paris truce accords of that month. Who was deceived, the U.S. public or the leaders in Hanoi? Or have the

North Vietnamese just now made up the whole Nixon memorandum?

Like the reported undercover payment of \$800,000 to a right-wing Italian general—supposedly made under Mr. Kissinger's authority while White House national security adviser—this alleged Nixon letter cannot simply be dismissed by the present administration as a historical oddity. It is directly relevant to the degree of trust which Congress can bestow upon the executive branch in the day-to-day conduct of foreign affairs.

The delegation of congressmen who visited Hanoi late in December and there learned of the reported aid commitment have been attempting ever since their return to discuss the allegations with Secretary Kissinger, to no avail. If Congress and public are to trust their responsible policy-makers, those same government officials cannot continue to duck inquiry into possible past deceptions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## United by Pollution

Barcelona is the scene now of a meeting as politically noteworthy as it is environmentally promising. Among those sitting down together to sign a convention for arresting the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea are representatives of Israel and the Arab states, as well as of Greece and Turkey—proving that politics can end at the water's edge if the water is dirty enough to be a common danger.

Few will deny that the Mediterranean and its adjacent seas are reaching that dismal stage. Not many of Italy's beautiful beaches are still safe for swimming. Bottles and cans litter stretches of the Dalmatian coast. The waters around Venice are a petrochemical nightmare. A once enchanting sea—from the Middle East to Spain—is now sick with plastic rubbish and oil slicks.

At an earlier Barcelona conference, called a year ago by the UN Environment Program, the way was cleared for drawing up the convention which is being presented to "Barcelona Two," as the meeting is known. By its

terms, the signatories will accept the obligation to protect the sea from various sources of pollution.

The further dumping of such menaces as mercury, cadmium, persistent plastics, crude oil, and radioactive wastes will be flatly prohibited; harmful substances of a less dire sort will require permits. In addition, all the contracting parties—however dismal or non-existent their political ties—will be committed to joint action in such emergencies as oil spills, with coordination centers set up at strategic points to obviate the need for direct dealing between states lacking diplomatic contact.

With allowance for possible snags in the agenda, Barcelona should mark a turning point in the decline of the Mediterranean. To the extent that it subordinates human antagonisms to human needs, it can also be a milestone on the way to international understanding.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### New Mideast Problems

The events in Lebanon provide one more very special reason why the present moment is particularly unfavorable for decisions aimed at settling the Palestine question. There is still a possibility that Lebanon might become a Syrian protectorate or that partition might take place, after which the Moslem portions might unite with Syria. By sending in the Palestine Liberation Army to help restore order, President Assad of Syria has obtained a firm grip on the country, but he would probably be cautious about further action in view of the risk of Israeli intervention and of the problems that would arise if he suddenly had to deal with a Lebanese population used to extensive freedom. On the other hand, the Palestinian units in Lebanon seem to be the only force capable of keeping order for the time being, and it is legitimate to ask how far the

various communities in the country will find it possible to live together again freely after so much bloodshed, terror and destruction.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### U.S. Position Hardens

Invited by a Senate finance subcommittee to report on U.S. economic policies abroad, Mr. Kissinger seized the opportunity for calling to order the countries which receive U.S. aid but readily disassociate themselves from the United States in international bodies... This policy of nothing for nothing had never been defined so vigorously and insistently by a U.S. leader... The position taken by Mr. Kissinger before the senators doesn't establish a new line—the United States has not rallied overnight to the principle that charity begins at home. But it establishes at least an orientation bound to accentuate and to harden...

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 4, 1891

ROME—Signor Marino Torlonia has just beaten the express to Civitavecchia on his automobile. The feat was the outcome of a friendly dispute between Signor Torlonia and Commendatore Silvestrelli. All the "chauffeurs" in Rome watched the result. Signor Torlonia started at the same time as the express, and although greatly impeded by traffic, performed the 70 kilometers in time to eight and greet Commendatore Silvestrelli on the latter's descending from the train at Civitavecchia.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1926

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Queen Marie of Romania, foremost royal author, has turned scenarist. Louis Mayer of the Metro-Goldwyn announced today that the Queen has already signed a contract to write for his company. The first moving-picture script from the royal pen, the announcement said, will be an original story for immediate screen production to be followed by other scenarios to be produced after the first one is released. Metro-Goldwyn has an option on the screen writings of the Queen.



## High Court Undoes Some Mischief

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Of the many ways in which it is possible to commend the Supreme Court decision on the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974, perhaps the simplest is to say that the high court systematically undid the mischief of Rep. Wayne Hays. The Ohio Democrat—who heads both the House Administration Committee and the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee—had used his strategic legislative position to assure the well-being of his fellow Democratic incumbents when the post-Watergate campaign finance bill was going through Congress.

By bottling up the measure in his committee for months, Hays managed to force a high price from the bill's Senate sponsor—so high a price that some observers, including this reporter, concluded that the legislature cure was worse than the Watergate disease.

### Limits Size

The bill the Senate sent to Hays set stiff disclosure requirements for campaign finances, to be enforced by an independent Federal Election Commission. It limited the size of private campaign contributions and provided substantial public financing for all federal offices.

When that bill reached the House Administration Committee, Hays—once of the few surviving senators of the gavel—went to work gutting it on behalf of the incumbents' club.

The first casualty was the provision giving public funds to candidates for the House and Senate. Hays was not about to allow the challengers to compete effectively against the incumbents by assuring them a parity of financial resources.

Instead, he moved in the other direction—putting a low ceiling on how much private money House candidates could spend on their races. Incumbents enjoy more than half-a-million dollars worth of taxpayer-financed staff assistance, travel, mailing and publicity services each term. But Hays tried to limit expenditures by congressional candidates to a fraction of that sum, finally agreeing to an allowable maximum for a House race of only \$70,000—substantially less than the average expenditures for those challengers who were able to out incumbents in 1972 or 1974.

### Final Flip

As a final flip, Hays insisted that the majority of the members of the "Independent" Federal Election Commission be appointed by Congress—hoping to assure that they would be dominated by the very people they were supposed to police.

It was those Hays-inspired revisions that the high court struck down in its decision last week while approving the basic and much-needed reforms.

The justices sustained the constitutionality of the disclosure requirement and the limitation on private contributions. They also validated the principle of public financing for presidential campaigns. While they could not command Congress to extend that financing to House and Senate elections, they certainly gave an impetus to that effort by their decision.

The court cracked down hard—and rightly so—on the spurious arguments for expenditure limitations that had been concocted by Hays and his allies and accepted in the Court of Appeals. The phantoms of those rationalizations were that campaign expenditures are too high or are

increasing too rapidly. The majority opinion challenged the factuality of that claim and said, "In any event, the mere growth in the cost of federal election campaigns in and of itself provides no basis for governmental restrictions... The First Amendment denies government the power to determine what spending to promote one's political views is wasteful, excessive or unwise. In the free society ordained by our Constitution, it is not the government but the people... and candidates... who must retain control over the quantity and range of debate on public issues in a political campaign."

In addition to that strong affirmation of the practical reality that, in modern society, freedom of speech requires the free expenditure of funds, the justices took measured but effective cognizance of the fact that the Hays provisions had turned the supposed "reform law" into an incumbents' security bill.

"The equalization of permissible campaign expenditures," through tight spending ceilings, they observed, "might serve not to equalize the opportunities of all candidates, but to handicap a candidate who lacked substantial name recognition or exposure of his views before the start of the campaign," i.e., a challenger.

### Good Sense

In a final demonstration of good sense, the high court told Mr. Hays that the Constitution forbids his clever scheme to have Congress name the majority of the commission members.

The Supreme Court decision saved what was useful in the first try by Congress at a campaign finance reform law and discarded what is most dangerous. Now, the Congress has the opportunity to build onto that sound foundation by reconstituting the Federal Election Commission as a genuinely independent body, and by ending the anomaly of providing public financing for the presidential candidates, who need it least, but not for the congressional candidates, who need it most.

It would be nice to think this effort will have the assistance of chairman Wayne Hays. But nobody should bet on it.

## Can the Future Be Repealed?

By C. L. Sulzberger

LUXEMBOURG—Almost every important new invention this century brings—or threatens to bring—with it grave human, economic, political and strategic problems that could alter existing society.

This is gloomily true of the automobile, which, now has most large cities gasping in distress, through traffic and protesting that no government dares risk prohibition by taking drastic restrictive action.

It is true of closed circuit television and electronic spook devices that infringe on individual privacy in a manner not even George Orwell dreamed of. It is true of military calculations of the effect of radiation and fallout in planning exercises for potential nuclear war.

Sometimes it is also true that bleak forecasts don't materialize. There was a theory that no indigenous germs existed in frozen Antarctica. The theory now seems unproven. Likewise, there was fear that the first moon-explorers might bring back dread unknown diseases and they were incarcerated in plague wards.

This leads into the current debate concerning supersonic transport planes. Are they going to drive people nuts with their shrill whistles? Will they pollute what we used to call air? Would they strip away ionospheric protection against the sun?

I am no expert on these problems nor am I convinced anyone is because of widely differing arguments. But I concede it might bring back dread unknown diseases and they were incarcerated in plague wards.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

alter atmospheric balances when one considers that hundreds of even speedier military aircraft are cruising every day.

The Concordes (and presumably the Tupolev "Concordes") are not economically viable planes, especially after the novelty factor has worn off. Their range, load and earning capacity are minimal. They are even not especially comfortable. They are chic and quick.

### Model-T Stage

But every engineering development has its kindergarten stage. The Ford had its Model T. The jet transport had its Comet (British). But this isn't the real argument. If the United States today bans the Anglo-French Concordes from its airports this will be seen by all Europe as a kind of economic imperialism.

U.S. efficiency and ingenuity have certainly aided U.S. economic imperialism but if we wish to keep our alliances intact we must restrain excessive ambitions. The United States brushed French feelings by virtually cornering the computer market.

When the United States also won the NATO fighter plane competition against France's entry, the situation was scarcely improved. But since we started debating whether we should ban Anglo-French Concordes flights from the United States there has been geometric regression.

Europe produces 12 times less sample, paid for its most advanced R and D by exports of Mirage fighters which are now falling thanks to the U.S. competitive triumph in NATO.

## Peter Lennon From London:

The great excitement was not that Mrs. Thatcher began to shadow box a distant opponent but that the Russians responded furiously.

LONDON—Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative opposition, came out of her corner last week fighting, not the Labor government but the Russians. Her attacks on Soviet military strategy started up one of those storms in a teacup which lighten the hearts of all who have had nothing but unemployment and inflation to talk about for many dismal seasons.

There was a time when Britain's international standing was not beyond size. It was a great vessel of wrath which could make Moscow defensive merely. "We always the Russians take little notice, particularly of an opposition party. The great excitement this time was not that Mrs. Thatcher began to shadow box a distant opponent but that the Russians responded furiously.

Mrs. Thatcher had told an audience of Kensington Tories that the Soviet Union wanted to become the most powerful imperial nation the world had seen; that it controlled NATO in rich, tanks and aircraft; and that it was building up its naval bases in cynical violation of the policy of détente. She accused the Labor government of dismantling Britain's defenses. "The Russians are bent on world dominance," she said, "they put guns before butter, while we put just about everything before guns."

This was an ungenerously reference to the time when Mr. Thatcher advised the poor to buy up stocks of canned food as hedge against inflation. She was unlikely to buy food and meat as a working definition of being poor, and Britain's abundant resources purges, if they what Mrs. Thatcher had in mind could be described as people who have had to already start exit into their stocks. This ad was not too popular.

The Tories have always aspired to get a lot of mileage out of the "Red Menace." Their glorious hour was in September 1971, when Sir Alec Douglas-Home, then foreign secretary, ordered 165 members of the Soviet delegation out of Britain. They all spied, he claimed. One dramatic effect of this was that practically depopulated the fashionable suburb of Highgate where they all lived shoulder to shoulder.

Last December, a Tory started another scare when pointed out that an Anglo-Soviet trade agreement had allowed Soviet factory inspectors into the country, any number of who could be spies. The British answer was that they had sent inspectors to Soviet factories, presumably they were busy spying the subversive doctrine of collective bargaining.

The truth of the détente is more sophisticated than Mr. Thatcher's outburst suggests. It is well known that the Russians are building up their sea power and have greater manpower. If NATO is short on men it is believed to have technical superiority, which is what really counts. The truth of the matter is a détente and not cold war is present policy of Britain's and protector, the United States so the British have to take a line whether they favor it or not.

But there was political as behind this circus. At the beginning of the year Mrs. Thatcher, who had been disheartened, relented, cheered her party by declaring that she definitely wanted to become prime minister. In March she declared that she could well see a Conservative electoral victory and it could come soon enough. Her pre-occupation, she made it clear, to defeat the government.

On Thursday, the government was forced into a damaging debate on unemployment, largely by a maneuver of the right. Speaker of the House of Commons, Selwyn Lloyd, fifty of government supporters against a government defeat, only avoided by the Conservative who failed to vote on the motion because they are far too prepared to taking on the challenge of office.

If it had not been for the scare this week, Mrs. Thatcher might well be carrying around the title of "Paper Doll" (or maybe veiled paper doll)—but "Iron Lady."

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## CBI Hopeful on Revival In '76 of U.K. Economy

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Chances of a revival in the British economy have become "more immediate," the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said today in releasing results of its latest industrial trends survey.

## Key Indexes Fall in Month, Bonn Reports

BONN (AP-DJ).—West Germany's industrial output declined in December and the inflow of orders to manufacturers turned downward for the first time since last summer, figures released today by the Economics Ministry showed.

The seasonally adjusted index of total volume of industrial output was 106 in December, down 0.9 per cent from 107 in November, but remained above the 1975 level of 104. The index had risen steadily on a month-to-month basis for four months.

The index of the value of order inflow to the manufacturing industry slipped 2.1 per cent to 137 from 140 in November, but remained above the 1975 level of 127. Prior to December, the index had risen for three straight months from the month previous figure.

The base year for both indexes is 1970.

The ministry said the drop in output, even though measured on a seasonally adjusted basis, could stem from an increased number of plant closures due to the December holidays. The ministry said industrial output in the two-month November-December period rose 2 1/2 per cent from September-October.

In analyzing order inflow results, the ministry noted that preliminary December figures—such as those announced Tuesday—frequently have to be revised. The December drop was the result of a 15-per-cent decline in foreign demand and a 2 1/2-per-cent rise in domestic orders.

## British-American Tobacco Net Up 17%, Sales Gain 22%

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—British-American Tobacco reported today that a small expansion in sales volume and higher selling prices produced a 17-per-cent rise in net profits for 1975.

Retail turnover increased everywhere because of rising prices. Post-tax profits were up 17 per cent at \$156.5 million and net profits were up the same amount at \$136.5 million, compared with \$117.27 million in 1974.

Turnover climbed 22 per cent to \$426 billion from \$349 billion in 1974.

The company said that U.S. retailing profits improved but British profitability fell because price increases failed to compensate for increased expenses.

Falling demand for paper was felt particularly by Wiggins Teape in Britain and Belgium, with profits virtually halved. Paper activities outside Europe were less severely affected and Brazil showed a small profit increase.

In cosmetics, there was a small growth in U.S. profits, but the North American recession affected Yardley. Results from South America, South Africa and Australia were all encouraging, the company said.

Declared dividends for 1975 totaled 11,008 pence, the maximum permitted, up from 10,417 pence in 1974.

Inco Earnings Fall

TORONTO, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—International Nickel Co. of Canada said today that the 50-per-cent drop in fourth-quarter earnings was attributable to lower nickel deliveries and continuing increases in unit costs in its metals business.

The company said, however, that this was somewhat moderated by improved prices for nickel and rolling-mill products.

For the fourth quarter, the company earned \$83.7 million, or 48 cents a share, compared with \$70.9 million, or 36 cents a share, a year ago. All figures are in U.S. dollars.

For the year, Inco earned an estimated \$186.9 million, or \$2.51 a share, down 37.4 per cent from

## Reserves Climb In U.K. in Month

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Britain's gold and currency reserves rose \$1.566 billion to \$8.765 billion in January, after the country had received a loan from the International Monetary Fund, the government announced today.

Britain last month borrowed \$1.174 billion from the IMF's special oil facility, designed to help countries in balance-of-payments difficulties because of high oil costs.

The reserves were also increased by public sector borrowings of \$167 million in foreign currencies.

However, it said the recession "remains very much the dominant feature" of the economy, adding that any recovery would be "starting from an extremely low level."

The CBI said the main reasons for a possible pickup in business activity were increased overseas demand for goods and an end to the inventory rundown. It repeated previous warnings about the danger of the government trying to relapse the economy.

The CBI, Britain's major business federation, conducts a quarterly survey of the economy. The latest one, conducted in January, received replies from over 3,000 business concerns, the highest number since the survey was begun in 1958.

Key findings of the survey were:

- The low level of activity "remains exceptionally widespread." Nearly 90 per cent of the companies taking part in the survey are working below capacity and a record 85 per cent expect output to be limited over the next four months because of slack demand.

- Manufacturing industry "still facing widespread cost increases, will continue to reduce employment during the immediate future." More than half the firms have cut employment over the past four months and 31 per cent expect to make further reductions over the next four months. Only about 10 per cent are increasing their work forces.

On the more positive side, the survey indicated:

- The outlook for new orders and output is "stronger than in the immediate past." The CBI said an end to the rapid slowdown in inventories seems likely and optimism about the general business situation has improved.

- Trends in exports are "quite encouraging." About 40 per cent of the companies surveyed expected overseas orders to rise in the next four months while only 15 per cent forecast a decline. However, over 60 per cent of the exporting companies said price competition from overseas might limit export orders.

\$298.6 million, or \$4.01 a share, in 1974, restated to reflect an altered method of converting funds into U.S. dollars.

The company said fourth-quarter results benefited from the favorable settlement of Canadian tax issues relating to prior years. It also noted that U.S.-based ESB Inc.'s level of business, which had been reduced due to low consumer demand in early 1975, showed solid gains after September.

For the year, ESB contributed sales of \$497 million compared with \$334 million for five months of 1974.

The year's overall sales totaled \$1.69 billion, up from \$1.58 billion in 1974. Fourth-quarter sales fell to \$444 million from \$492 million in the year-ago period.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

American Cyanamid

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 496.2 457.1

Profits 39.5 34.3

Per Share 0.80 0.72

Year

Revenue 1,930.0 1,780.0

Profits 147.7 146.5

Per Share 3.09 3.07

AMF Inc.

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 283.5 280.3

Profits 7.30 8.70

Per Share 0.78 0.46

Year

Revenue 1,055.0 1,027.0

Profits 32.1 22.6

Per Share 1.71 1.20

Atlantic Richfield

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 2,085.0 1,927.0

Profits 114.30 96.90

Per Share 2.01 1.71

Year

Revenue 7,746.0 7,167.0

Profits 350.40 474.60

Per Share 6.16 8.36

Avon Products

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 441.10 433.90

Profits 64.81 49.49

Per Share 1.12 0.86

Year

Revenue 1,396.10 1,280.30

Profits 129.00 111.75

Per Share 2.40 1.93

First Charter Fintl

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 103.00 85.70

Profits 15.01 10.49

Per Share 0.53 0.37

Year

Revenue 378.30 336.60

Profits 50.22 43.57

Per Share 1.78 1.56

Japan Margins Raised

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The Tokyo Stock Exchange and seven other stock exchanges in Japan have raised the margin requirement rates to a minimum of 50 per cent including 10 per cent in cash, from the previous 40 per cent including 10 per cent in cash.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Chrysler to Buy Engines From VW

Chrysler Corp. has agreed in principle to buy from Volkswagenwerk up to 300,000 four-cylinder 1.7-liter base engines and up to 120,000 manual transmissions. Chrysler says the engines and components would be for its 1978 model front-wheel-drive subcompact car which will be built in the United States starting in the fall of 1977. No value for the proposed purchase was given. In addition to the engines it is buying from VW, Chrysler says it is continuing the production, engineering and development of a Chrysler-designed two-liter and larger four-cylinder engines for its various subcompact models beyond the 1978 model year. Chrysler also says it is developing its own U.S.-built automatic transaxle to be installed on the majority of its new subcompact cars. Under the agreement with VW, Chrysler will add its own parts and components to the base engine, which will be made in West Germany.

### FCC Staff Urges AT&T Divest Unit

A Federal Communications Commission task force is joining the Justice Department in recommending that American Telephone & Telegraph Co. be forced to sell its huge manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric Co. The task force recommends breaking off Western, which manufactures about 90 per cent of the Bell system's equipment, as a move that would lower rates to consumers and increase competition. The proposal is in line with a still-pending anti-trust suit filed by the Justice Department more than a year ago in an effort to force AT&T to spin off Western Electric and other subsidiaries. The staff report also says that the Bell system's long-distance

rates, raised last week, are too high and contends AT&T's long distance customers have been overcharged because of improper bookkeeping practices, an excessively large plant and improper accounting. The staff says customers are entitled to refunds of more than \$1.6 billion for the years 1971-1975.

### Exxon to Resist U.K. Participation

Exxon chairman Clifton Garvin says he will resist British government plans for state participation in the group's existing North Sea oil assets. However, the company will apply for further North Sea licenses this year, even though this will involve 51-per-cent government participation. Exxon has a stake in several North Sea fields, including Brent, Auk, Dunlin and Cormorant, through its partnership with the Royal Dutch/Shell group. Exxon has received no direct proposition on participation from the government, Mr. Garvin adds.

### WestLB's Balance Sheet Total Up

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale's balance sheet total at Dec. 31 totaled, on preliminary calculations, 64.4 billion deutsche marks, up about 13 per cent from 57.3 billion DM a year earlier. The bank's chairman, Ludwig Foulmair, characterized the profit situation as "good" without giving figures. The bank, owned two-thirds by the state of Nordrhein-Westfalen and associated governmental units and one-third by savings banks in the state, reported net profit of 117.8 million DM in 1974. The interest surplus in an effort to force AT&T to spin off Western Electric and other subsidiaries. The staff report also says that the Bell system's long-distance

## Trend Seen Continuing in '76

## Profits in U.S. Rebound in Fourth Quarter

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—U.S. corporate profits are showing a stronger-than-expected rebound from the recession.

A Wall Street Journal survey of 406 major companies that have reported so far shows fourth-quarter earnings rose 4.4 per cent from a year earlier. This figure is sure to be bolstered when the other major auto makers report their earnings later this month. Only General Motors—whose net jumped 22 per cent—has reported so far.

Although the year-to-year gain for corporate profits appears relatively modest, the gain from 1975's third quarter was impressive. The Commerce Department estimates pre-tax profits rose 49 per cent from the third quarter, adjusted to exclude inventory profits.

The fourth quarter thus was the only quarter of 1975 to show an increase from 1974.

Buying profits were continued high worker productivity, sharp rises in labor costs and sharply higher industrial production. These factors are likely to keep benefiting earnings this year.

What is happening, says Herman Liebling, the Treasury's top economist, is that industrial output is rising and production costs per unit are declining. Meantime, he adds, inflation is moderating.

The current quarter is showing every sign of continuing the earnings rebound, analysts say, and it will look especially good when measured against last year's disastrous results. James Fale, assistant Secretary of Commerce, estimates profits will leap 60 per cent from the 1975 first quarter. For the year, he pre-

dicts, the gain will be a more modest 30 per cent.

Some considerable weak spots remain, however. The strikes and mining and metals remained depressed in the fourth quarter, for example, and any recovery in those industries is expected to be slow.

Also, most economists talk of a moderate inflation rate of 6 per cent or so this year, but a large number of executives contacted in the earnings survey spoke of probable coming price increases.

Other uncertainties for 1976 result from the negotiations on new labor contracts in such major industries as autos, rubber, trucking and electrical manufacturing.

Steel companies remained depressed in the fourth quarter. U.S. Steel reported a 34-per-cent drop in earnings, Bethlehem 38 per cent, Republic 83 per cent and National Steel 65 per cent.

But the poor showing was partly ascribed to customers' earlier hedge-buying before the industry's Oct. 1 price increases and industry officials see signs now of a pickup in business.

Oil company earnings are also said to be turning around. Of major companies reporting fourth-quarter earnings so far, more had increases than decreases from a year earlier. Mobil's net surged 41 per cent while Texaco's fell 26 per cent.

These and other major companies are expected to show modest increases in the current quarter from the depressed levels of 1975. Natural-gas profit margins should be helped by higher prices, and fuel-oil sales and profits should rise because of the cold snap in the Northeast. But costs are rising, and profits on crude-oil production could be squeezed by the rollback in crude oil prices resulting from the recent enactment of the energy bill.

Among other major industries: • Banks' net operating earnings fell sharply in the fourth quarter as they scurried to bolster their reserves for loan losses. Net charge-offs of bad loans totaled a record \$3 billion to \$4 billion nationally last year, it is estimated. Despite the trend, No. 1 BankAmerica Corp. reported a 10 percent gain in net operating earnings in the quarter. The overall loan-loss trend will hold down 1976 earnings, analysts say, with some banks likely to show lower earnings for the first half. But improvement is expected in the second half.

• Divergent showings within the chemical industry resulted in Monsanto reporting a 71-per-

## SEC Considers Easing Registration Procedure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—The Securities and Exchange Commission is considering plans to streamline registration procedures for companies offering their securities to the public.

The changes contemplated by some commission members and the agency's division of corporate finance would enable the registration statements filed by certain established "problem-free" companies to take effect two or three days after the preliminary statement is filed.

The speedup would give underwriters greater flexibility in keying offerings to favorable market conditions, and would help to assure offering companies that needed public financing will not be postponed due to delays in getting SEC clearance.

The SEC figures it currently needs 10 working days to clear a typical registration statement. However, the streamlining could be far more important if the improving investment climate renews the market for new corporate offerings. During the new issue surge of the late 1960s, for example, clearance delays of three or four months were not uncommon.

It is expected that the streamlined procedure would be available initially to some of the more than 900 publicly held companies already eligible to file S-7 registration statements. Such statements are normally 30 to 50 pages long, compared with the 50 to 75 pages in the standard S-1 statement, which requires substantially more financial details.

Generally, the SEC offers the S-7 procedure to companies whose operating histories suggest that they need less intensive scrutiny than riskier enterprises. To be eligible for the shortened

## Stocks Climb In Late Rally On Big Board

Volume Sharply Higher  
As Profit-Taking Eases

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A flurry of demand in the last hour of trading today pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange into the plus column. Trading was heavy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 3.59 points at 3 p.m., closed up 1.28 points to 973.61.

Volume totaled 34.08 million shares, compared with 24 million shares yesterday.

Brokers said some selling was prompted by the refusal thus far of major New York banks to follow the quarter-point prime rate cut to 6 1/2 per cent announced last Friday by First National City Bank.

Analysts said that the ability of the market to hold steady despite a technically overbought condition probably proved encouraging to investors.

"There are enough investors on the sidelines with money for any setback to attract buyers," said one analyst. "And at this point the market shows no sign of backing off," he said.

Union Pacific which has filed a proposed public offering of \$150 million in debentures, rose 1 1/2 to 77 3/4. Aven climbed 3 1/8 to 43 1/2 following a report of higher fourth-quarter profits. United Technologies, which also came in with improved earnings, gained 1 1/8 to 54 1/2.

Superior Oil spurted 15 to 181 1/2 after a delayed opening. The company said it knew of no reason for the activity in its stock. Williams Cos. added 2 1/8 at 27 3/8. It announced a gas find in Louisiana.

Lilly rose 3 to 60. It reported flat earnings for the fourth quarter, but slightly higher results for the full year.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange moved higher in active trading. The index rose 0.37 to 87.04.

Systech rose 5/8 to 33 3/8, but Gearhart-Owen fell 1/4 to 33, although it had traded as low as 29 1/2. Gearhart and Petrolane Inc., which have been holding merger discussions, instead disclosed plans to form a new jointly-owned drilling services company to operate primarily in offshore areas. Petrolane fell 1 1/4 to 23 3/4 on the NYSE.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures improved in the closing minutes and most ended with gains. Soybeans were up 4 1/2 cents and wheat one cent.

## Credit Card Use May Distort Money Data

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—Partly because of the increased use of credit cards, the dollar may be going further in the nation's economy than ever before, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board said today.

Chairman Arthur Burns said that may explain why the growth in the nation's money supply has been less than expected in recent months, even though the economy has been growing at a healthy rate.

He told the House Banking and Currency Committee that the Fed has "lowered slightly one of its targets for money-supply growth during 1976. However, he said it has become "very difficult to ascertain how much growth in money and credit will be needed

in 1976" and added that the board will not hesitate to change its targets if the economy fails to respond as expected.

Mr. Burns said the new growth target for currency and money in checking accounts—a category that M-1—is from 4.5 to 7.4 per cent, a slight decrease from the 1975 target of 5 to 7.5 per cent.

The targets for two other money categories remain the same. For M-2, which includes bank savings deposits, the target remains 7.5 to 10.5 per cent, and for M-3, which includes deposits at thrift institutions, the target remains 9 to 12 per cent.

Mr. Burns said that the Fed has felt "considerable concern" over sharp fluctuations in money supply in recent months.

He said recent changes in handling of money has influenced the need for money in the economy. "It appears that the amount of money needed during the last year or two to finance a given dollar volume of gross national product has been substantially smaller than would have been the case in earlier years."

Among the changes that have contributed to a reduced need for money, Mr. Burns said, include: increased use by consumers of credit cards; the rise of money-market mutual funds; the development of telephone transfer of funds from savings to checking accounts; and the growing use of savings deposits to pay a consumer's bills.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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-75/76- Stocks and Div in \$				-75/76- Stocks and Div in \$			
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Richardson, Occurrences, and...

(Continued on next page)



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## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 3

[illegible]

**Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks**

[illegible]

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New Issues

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AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

دولت اسلامی



-75/76- Stocks and Div in %		Sta. 3 p.m. Crvg		-75/76- Stocks and Div in %		Sta. 3 p.m. Crvg		-75/76- Stocks and Div in %		Sta. 3 p.m. Crvg		
High	Low	P/E	100s	High	Low	P/E	100s	High	Low	P/E	100s	
26.4	17	Rep NY .85	5	1	23.4	23.4	1	4	1%	Unimark Grp	7	3%
25.9	14	Raschell .98	20	219	17.4	16.4	14	12	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
24.9	13	Reich .98	10	11	17.4	16.4	14	12	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
23.4	1%	Reichlin A	1	11	24	24	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
22.4	1%	Reichlin B	1	2	24	24	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
21.4	1%	Reichlin C	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
20.4	1%	Reichlin D	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
19.4	1%	Reichlin E	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
18.4	1%	Reichlin F	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
17.4	1%	Reichlin G	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
16.4	1%	Reichlin H	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
15.4	1%	Reichlin I	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
14.4	1%	Reichlin J	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
13.4	1%	Reichlin K	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
12.4	1%	Reichlin L	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
11.4	1%	Reichlin M	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
10.4	1%	Reichlin N	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
9.4	1%	Reichlin O	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
8.4	1%	Reichlin P	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
7.4	1%	Reichlin Q	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
6.4	1%	Reichlin R	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
5.4	1%	Reichlin S	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
4.4	1%	Reichlin T	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
3.4	1%	Reichlin U	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
2.4	1%	Reichlin V	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
1.4	1%	Reichlin W	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
	1%	Reichlin X	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
	1%	Reichlin Y	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%
	1%	Reichlin Z	1	16	11.2	11.2	1	11	1%	Unimark Inv	1	2%

OF NEW YORK

**February 3, 1976.**











